

Laird Ups  
Air Role in  
Cambodia

By Michael Getler  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said for the first time today that U.S. planes, guided by forward air controllers, were being used to provide support for Cambodian troops.

Mr. Laird said American aircraft could also be used to attack enemy concentrations outside these areas.

His remarks carried the administration's position on the Cambodian situation to its broadest official interpretation thus far. However, Mr. Laird refused to classify U.S. air operations as either direct support of Cambodian ground troops or as attacks on enemy concentrations.

U.S. Continues Air Campaign  
On Red Posts in Indochina

SAIGON, Aug. 6 (AP).—An armada of U.S. Air Force Navy and Marine bombers today kept up their week of raids against 12 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions in Laos and Cambodia.

The aerial campaign is aimed at helping the Cambodian government throw back a six-day Communist command offensive and at keeping the North Vietnamese from reestablishing base camps along South Vietnam's border.

A top U.S. commander said he sees no evidence that the North Vietnamese have reestablished base camps in the Fishhook region of Cambodia, north of Saigon, which was invaded by U.S. ground troops in May and June.

At our level, we see no evidence at this time of his (the enemy) having reestablished any supply areas, said Lt. Gen. Michael S. Davison, whose forces pulled out of Cambodia June 30.

Several thousand South Vietnamese and U.S. troops are operating along a 200-mile stretch of the Laotian border with South Vietnam's northern quarter in efforts to block off supplies and troops missed by the bombers.

Some sources estimate bombing raids are only 10 to 20 percent effective.

Vital Crossroads  
In Cambodia, the official military spokesman, Maj. Am Rong, declined comment on a press report of a U.S. air raid against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops near the vital crossroads town of Skoun.

According to the reports, the strikes were in direct support of Cambodian ground troops caught in a firefight Wednesday as they tried to drive away a large Viet Cong and North Vietnamese force.

Replies to newspapermen who had been pressing Mr. Thant, the UN spokesman said no government had so far brought the matter to his attention.

Brig. Gen. William W. Stone said the nerve gas was to be dumped in 16,000 feet of water, and at that depth the Army would expect the concrete vaults to be crushed and the steel vaults to open. This would accelerate the ultimate deterioration of the vaults and their contents.

He said there were arguments on both sides of the question whether it would be more harmful to seal life for the coffins to break open immediately or gradually.



Frank Rendonn serving lunch to some of his self-invited houseguests.

Arizonan Feels Prayed Upon

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 6 (AP).—A 50-year-old bachelor answered a knock at his door last week and has been host to 22 Roman Catholic nuns ever since.

Frank Rendonn was confronted by the Franciscan nuns whose bus had broken down outside the city while they were traveling from San Fernando, Calif., to Mexico City.

One nun explained to Mr. Rendonn that she was "the friend of a cousin of a cousin" and asked if the group could stay with him until the bus could be repaired.

"Mother, I'm a good Catholic, but I'm a bachelor," Mr. Rendonn said.

"My dear boy, you've got a lot to learn," the nun replied.

Out to the Garage  
Mr. Rendonn moved his bed into the garage and the nuns, who had declined to be split up and stay in convents, moved in.

Ten nuns sleep in the living room; five took the master bedroom; three moved into another bedroom and four are camping in the kitchen. A six-nun assembly line washes dishes after meals while another crew cleans the house.

"This is really a cloistered living," one nun observed.

"It's like having 22 maids," Mr. Rendonn said.

The nuns hope they have the bus repaired and on its way within a week.

When, answering a question about who decides the kind of raids to be carried out, he told a press briefing that military commanders in the field act under the "broad policy" established by the President.

The sources, who would not permit use of their names, told reporters: "We would prefer an independent, neutral government in Phnom Penh rather than a Communist government because of the effect of that situation on Vietnam, but we will not pay the price of using American ground troops in Cambodia and we will not escalate beyond present levels" to save Gen. Lon Nol's regime.

Replaced Prince Sihanouk  
Gen. Nol's government, which replaced Prince Norodom Sihanouk in March, has been shaky from the start. It has requested massive U.S. aid and, in the estimate of most experts, could not survive without outside help.

The renunciation of use of U.S. ground troops in Cambodia did not, however, rule out use of American air power in aid of the Cambodian Army.

The sources said that in some circumstances, President Nixon's policy of allowing bombing "inter-diction" of Communist activities in Cambodia as they relate to the Vietnam fighting could give way to support for Cambodian troops.

"It is possible that an ambiguous situation can develop in which interdiction shades into something that is tactically useful" to the Cambodians, it was said. "But that should be the exception, not the rule."

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler confirmed this view.

Guerrillas  
Fight Anew  
In Jordan

Vow to Undermine  
Peace Initiative

By Eric Pace  
AMMAN, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Squabbles between rival Arab commando groups spread to Amman today, but guerrilla spokesmen said that their men were still prepared to undertake any Middle East cease-fire agreement.

Gunfire echoed here as anti-Nasser guerrillas clashed with commandos who endorse the Egyptian president's acceptance of the Rogers plan.

Well-placed Jordanians said the shooting began when scores of commandos from the anti-Nasser Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine raided an office of the pro-Nasser Arab Palestine Organization here. They said one Popular Front man was killed and one wounded while six APO men were wounded.

Lasting Truce  
The shooting stopped before noon, however, and guerrilla leaders tried to negotiate a lasting truce between the Popular Front, the APO and the Action Group for the Liberation of Palestine, which also supports President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The leader of the Action Group, Issam Sartawi, said in an interview that if and when Israel and the Arab governments agreed to a

cease-fire, "we shall violate it in all conceivable ways."

At the headquarters of the powerful Palestine Liberation Organization, the spokesman known simply as Ahmed said: "We'll do our best to undermine and foil any cease-fire agreement."

The PLO Central Committee met here late today to decide what to do about the breach in its ranks. The committee comprises 10 guerrilla groups, including the Popular Front, the APO and the Action Group.

Popular Front men had urged the expulsion of the two other groups, but the committee, which has two dozen members, decided only to form a committee to investigate today's clash and similar inter-commando skirmishes earlier this week.

Unshaven after a sleepless night, the American-educated Mr. Sartawi told a visitor at his headquarters that there had been intermittent skirmishing between the conflicting groups in the last few days. He claimed that his group and the APO now had the upper hand over the Popular Front because they had more support among the Palestinian populace, especially in the crowded refugee camps.

At the Popular Front's dusty headquarters building, the spokesman known as Ghazi scoffed at this assertion and said that some of Mr. Sartawi's own men had been switching to the Popular Front.

At least one Popular Front man was killed in a firefight between the Popular Front and the Action Group near the northern provincial capital of Irbid yesterday, but Mr. Sartawi said the fiercest serious flare-up of guerrilla violence here in the capital in recent days.

No Jordanian Comment  
The city was quiet this hot afternoon. The Jordanian government, which has also accepted the American peace initiative, has made no comment on the commo-

secretary and minister for overseas development under Mr. Wilson.

After the Conservatives won the June 16 general elections they indicated they didn't want Mr. Greenwood, who now goes to the House of Lords.

Miss Lee, widow of Labor's famed doyen, Aneurin Bevan, lost her seat in Parliament in the June elections. She had represented her constituency for 25 years.

Now 65, Miss Lee was responsible for planning Britain's University of the Air, which soon will begin giving degree courses on television. She won widespread affection among theater and art people for her administration of government grants for cultural activities.

Other new life peers include John Diamond, former chief secretary to the Treasury, and Harold Davies, Mr. Wilson's former parliamentary private secretary.

Mrs. Marcia Williams, Mr. Wilson's political secretary at No. 10 Downing Street, received the CBE. Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Mrs. Williams continues to be Mr. Wilson's secretary.

Italy's 1969 Tourism  
ROME, Aug. 6 (UPI).—One tourist for every two natives visited Italy last year and stayed an average of four days each. Figures released yesterday showed that 26,640,000 tourists visited Italy during 1969 staying a total of 118,063,000 days.



NEW MAN AT THE HELM—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo leaving the Quirinale after presenting cabinet.

New Cabinet Formed in Italy,  
Colombo Makes Few Changes

By Alfred Friendly Jr.  
ROME, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A new premier and a new cabinet of 26 ministers—the 33rd cabinet since the fall of Fascism in 1945—looked to the Italian people today.

The most conspicuous difference in the cabinet sworn in here by President Giuseppe Saragat is the replacement of Mariano Rumor, a 55-year-old Christian Democrat, who headed three successive governments from December, 1968, until he resigned on July 6.

Except for naming a former minister without portfolio, Mario Ferrari Aggradi, to take over for him as treasury minister, Mr. Colombo made only one change in Mr. Rumor's cabinet. He added a fourth Christian Socialist, Matteo Matteotti, as minister for tourism and entertainment, making Giuseppe Lupis, another Christian Socialist, who had held the job, a minister without portfolio.

The Unitarian Socialists, whose insistence on a unified stance against the powerful Communist party by all four members of the center-left alliance provoked Mr. Rumor's resignation, in this way got one additional cabinet job out of the month-long crisis. They also won a promise from the Socialist party that it would only join local coalitions with Communists when a center-left combination was electorally impossible. The Socialists, from whom the Unitarian Socialists split off in July, 1969, made similar promises last February when Mr. Rumor was forming his third government.

In restoring this agreement, Mr. Colombo also made the Unitarian Socialists pledge to uphold the government's "stability"—a formula dear to the Socialists—and not maneuver a new crisis unless all four coalition parties agreed to it. The new premier failed, however, in an effort to persuade Ugo La Malfa, the head of the fourth center-left party, to join the cabinet as treasury minister.

Mr. La Malfa, whose renown as an economic analyst is as high as Mr. Colombo's as a financial manipulator, said he would come into the government only if its members

agreed to a fixed timetable for the costly, inflationary government investment and reform programs it has pledged to implement, Mr. Colombo is personally believed to share Mr. La Malfa's worry that huge, unplanned expenditures in housing, transport, health care and schooling—demanded by Italy's militant labor unions—will worsen the country's fiscal problems. He was unable, however, to get the other parties to agree to the Republican leader's conditions.

One photographer and one television cameraman from each country would be permitted to record the initialing on film, he said. But any substantive parts of the meeting would take place behind closed doors and neither of the two ministers intend to make any speeches or statements at the ceremony, Mr. von Weizsacker said.

He said that experts from both countries would be permitted to observe the ceremony.

The executive agreement, which has become a test case in the efforts of some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to check the power of the executive branch to enter into foreign commitments without congressional consent, was signed at a ceremony at the State Department by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Gregorio Lopez Bravo, Spanish foreign minister.

No U.S. Commitment  
In a statement supplied to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U. Alexis Johnson, undersecretary of state for political affairs, insisted that the agreement contained no American military commitment as provided for in various mutual-defense treaties. This interpretation has been disputed by Sen. William J. Fulbright, D. Ark., chairman of the committee, who contends that the agreement contains at least an implicit commitment that could be used by the executive branch to justify the country's involvement in the defense of Spain.

The most controversial section of the agreement is entitled "Cooperation for Defense." This chapter provides that the two governments, "within the framework of their constitutional processes, and to the extent feasible and appro-

Moscow and  
Bonn Agree  
On Treaty

Scheel Flying Back  
To See Brandt

By John M. Goshko  
MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (WP).—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of West Germany and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union reached final agreement tonight on a Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty and will meet tomorrow to initial the historic accord.

However, West German spokesmen said, the contents of the treaty will be kept strictly secret for the present. They said disclosure of the treaty text could probably be expected "within a week" but the time and place have not been decided.

The initialing ceremony is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. at the Spriodniovka Palace in Moscow, principal scene of the intensive negotiations between the two ministers during the last 11 days.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Scheel and members of the West German delegation will leave Moscow to return to Bonn. Mr. Scheel's spokesman said he would make brief airport statements at departure and upon arrival at the Bonn-Cologne airport, but that he would have no other comment until after reporting to the West German cabinet.

Cabinet Meeting  
The chief spokesman for the West German delegation, Ruediger von Weizsacker, confirmed that Chancellor Willy Brandt was returning to Bonn from a vacation in Norway and would preside over a cabinet meeting Saturday.

Mr. von Weizsacker added that leaders of the various factions in the West German parliament would be informed about the treaty Sunday and Monday and that another cabinet meeting "was anticipated" during the early part of next week.

He and other German spokesmen refused all comment on the treaty's contents except to say that their delegation regarded it as conforming to the guidelines set down by the West German Embassy here added Bonn's hope that it would better relations between the two countries and aid the cause of peace in Europe.

So complete was the stress on secrecy that Mr. von Weizsacker said he would be unable even to meet with newsmen again before the delegation's departure from Moscow.

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## Ulster Rejects Paisley Plea To Invoke Special Powers Act

BELFAST, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Deputy provincial leaders today rejected demands by the Rev. Ian Paisley and his militant Protestant followers that the government use its special powers to end rioting and lift the ban on the Protestant Apprentice Boys' parade on Aug. 12.

## All 30 Killed As Pakistani Plane Crashes

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (UPI).—All 30 persons aboard a Pakistan International Airlines Fokker Friendship plane were killed this morning when it crashed at Rawat, 12 miles from Rawalpindi. The plane, which was bound for Lahore 170 miles to the south, crashed a few minutes after take-off from Islamabad Airport at Rawalpindi.

An airline official said that the plane might possibly have been hit by lightning. Something happened in the air and the plane blew up, he said.

The weather on the plane's route was reported to have been "not good." According to one report, a thunderstorm raged over Rawat at about the time the plane crashed.

Debris and the badly mutilated bodies of the victims littered a grass field over a radius of 500 yards.

The crew consisted of the captain, two flight officers and a flight steward. No air hostesses fly on internal early morning flights. All passengers and crew were Pakistanis.

A team of civil aviation and FIA investigators reached the scene of the crash hours after its occurrence. The crash was the fourth in the airline's 16-year history. In 1969, a Boeing jet crashed near Cairo killing more than 120 people.

## Bonn-Moscow Pact Agreed

(Continued from Page 1) sides met this afternoon for the final editing of the text, and then Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko reviewed their work during a lengthy meeting at the villa where Mr. Scheel has been staying.

### Full Accord

The meeting, Mr. von Wechmar, said, had resulted in full accord. He then said: "After tonight, there is nothing remaining of the table to resolve in terms of bilateral issues."

During the afternoon, Mr. von Wechmar said, Mr. Scheel met at the West German embassy here with the ambassadors of Bonn's

## Bruce Asks Renewed Bid In Paris Talks

In 1st Session, But Reds See Nothing New

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—David K.E. Bruce, the new American negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks, proposed a renewed effort at settlement here today but the Communist side declared he had nothing new to offer.

Mr. Bruce, attending his first plenary session since his arrival here Monday, was conciliatory in tone as he expressed the hope that "the discussions between our two sides will now enter a more productive phase."

But at the end of what was the 78th session for most of those who sat in the conference room, the positions of both sides seemed as frozen as ever. Nguyen Thanh Le, the spokesman for North Vietnam, conceded that the Nixon administration had "corrected an error" in sending Mr. Bruce.

### 'An Arrogant Act'

Mr. Le said the administration had committed "an arrogant act" in not naming immediately a replacement for Henry Cabot Lodge, the latter resigned last December, and thus downgraded the conference.

But the North Vietnamese spokesman said the essential thing was for the United States to change its policy and "the new chief has only repeated the statements often made by Mr. Nixon."

Both Mr. Le and the spokesman for the Provisional Revolutionary Government representing the Viet Cong avoided any direct answer to the question as to whether the sides would reply in kind and send back their chief negotiators, Xuan Thuy for North Vietnam, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the revolutionary government.

Such a move is generally expected here and neither spokesman specifically ruled it out.

Both delegates have been absent from Paris for months as a sign of displeasure with the way the talks have been going.

### 'Businesslike Discussion'

Mr. Bruce proceeded on the assumption that the other side, even though represented by third-ranking delegates, was able to do business if it wished. He said he hoped "that we can avoid propaganda and harsh language and settle down to businesslike discussion of the issues. It is also time, I suggest, to set aside the language of 'pre-conditions' and of demands for one-sided action."

But both Hanoi and the Viet Cong continued to insist that no settlement was possible without an agreement by the United States to withdraw unconditionally, rapidly and totally, and to abandon the present Saigon regime in favor of a coalition.

The Communists flatly rejected the idea that North Vietnam ought also to withdraw its forces or the suggestion that a political settlement could be worked out with the leadership in Saigon.

The Communists appeared unimpressed by reports from Washington that by next May the United States would halt all offensive combat and would withdraw all forces by the end of 1973. This is not total withdrawal, they said, adding that in the meantime the United States would have built up the forces of the Saigon regime and thus would have helped to prolong the war.

## U.S. Won't Send Any Troops To Bar a Cambodia Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of the National Security Council staff, that under some circumstances the United States might renew the bombing of North Vietnam.

### 'No Longer Good Choices'

"In the sixth year or the eighth year of the Vietnam war, depending on how you count, there are no longer any good choices," was the reply, "so you can take the negative of anything we do and make a case for it."

The sources went on to say that the renewed bombing could not be ruled out but indicated that such a possibility was remote. Almost equally remote, in the opinion of the sources, was the possibility of real peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese in the foreseeable future.

For one thing, they said, it is not in the Communist or Vietnamese interest to share power in any coalition government. Second, since Ho Chi Minh's death, no one is strong enough in Hanoi to make the decision to negotiate. Third, the enemy may be waiting until after elections in the United States—it was unclear whether the 1970 congressional or 1972 presidential elections were meant—in hopes of obtaining a better bargain.

The sources indicated that Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, new head of the American delegation at the Paris talks, had no new instructions, despite indications to the contrary by Mr. Nixon, but rather a new flexibility in dealing with the North Vietnamese.

(C) Los Angeles Times

A meeting of the Central Committee scheduled for last night was called off without public explanation, as tension continued. Action Group commandos were busy loading mortar projectiles into a car in downtown Amman this morning, apparently to move them where they might be used if fighting continued. An unusually heavy guard was deployed outside the group headquarters, but Mr. Sartawi, a trained physician, sipped coffee calmly on the veranda.

Mr. Sartawi's and the PLO's pledges to work to break down any Middle East cease-fire were more bluntly phrased than other guerrilla declarations in recent days. They reflected the Palestinian command doctrine that peace with Israel is out of the question, and that guerrilla raids behind Israeli lines must continue no matter what.

The Action Group and the AP, both relatively small organizations, support Mr. Nasser's acceptance of the plan, saying it was a shrewd tactical move, even though they oppose an Arab-Israeli cease-fire agreement.

The Popular Front and another ultra-leftist group, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have denounced Mr. Nasser for accepting it, saying that it was a plot to crush the guerrilla movement and divide the Arabs.

The Nixon administration's initiative, it was said, was put forward as a last-ditch attempt to prevent such a confrontation. It was feared that a dramatic, explosive confrontation would occur between the two superpowers but that each would get drawn in slowly.

That was why, in a recent background briefing, presidential adviser Henry Kissinger used the analogy of the Balkan situation before World War I to describe the

Mideast.



HOW MANY MORE TIMES—A cease-fire may be just days away, but until it's in effect Israeli soldiers will play it as safe as possible, donning flak jackets and steel helmets as they emerge from a fortified underground bunker in the Suez Canal area.

## Laird Gives Broad View On Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

strikes had been denied by these officers.

The presidential guidelines, set forth on June 30 as all U.S. combat troops were withdrawn from Cambodia, calls for "an intervention of the U.S. government, against enemy efforts to move supplies and personnel through Cambodia to South Vietnam and to re-establish base areas relevant to the war in Vietnam."

Confusion over the precise objectives and targets of U.S. bombing policy has brought charges from administration critics that this country was still directly involved in the war in Cambodia and was committed to the defense of Premier Lon Nol's government.

Asked if he thought the Lon Nol government could have survived without these ancillary benefits, Mr. Laird said he couldn't provide any factual assessment but that he thought that the interdiction campaign had helped "materially" and "militarily."

He said it has been hard to catch enemy troops in large numbers from the air, and that they were tending to group around population centers, presumably in the hope that U.S. planes wouldn't strike there. He said great care was being taken to avoid hitting civilians in these raids and that is why forward air controllers were brought in to direct the attacks.

Mr. Laird said he thought these ancillary benefits had helped the Cambodian regime materially, but was even more positive about the effects on the U.S. situation in Vietnam.

He said: "The situation in Vietnam is much better today than it was before we moved into Cambodia." Similarly, he claimed "the situation in Cambodia is also better than I expected," citing in particular benefits to American forces that came from cutting off Communist supply routes through the port of Kompong Som, formerly Sihanoukville, the largest one in Cambodia.

## Israel, for the First Time, Pledges a 'Withdrawal,' If ...

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Tuesday night, Cairo radio told the Egyptian people the news "New agencies said Golda Meir has announced for the first time since the Israeli aggression on the Arab states in June, 1967, that Israel will withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab areas and that Israel demands in return the establishment of peace in the Middle East."

The Israeli reply, to be sure, stressed that the withdrawal envisaged would be to new boundaries still to be fixed, not to the pre-war lines demanded by the Arab states. In her Knesset speech, Mrs. Meir stressed that Israel "will not return to the frontiers of June 4, 1967" and that "not a single Israeli soldier will be withdrawn from the cease-fire lines until a binding contractual peace agreement is reached."

This was a far cry from a statement she made in the Knesset on May 26 that "I am convinced that the view that the use of the word 'withdrawal' will pave the road to peace is artificial and utopian." She referred to those who believe in "the magic word."

But not an 'Agreement' Yesterday, Nixon administration officials said the United States has an "understanding" but not an "agreement"—that Egypt and the Soviet Union will not use a cease-fire for a military buildup along the Suez Canal battlefield.

From other sources it was learned that the "understanding" was first submitted to the Egyptian government in Cairo June 20 by Donald Bergus, the chief American diplomat there.

Mr. Bergus first gave the American understanding to Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, orally. Then, when Mr. Bergus got up to leave Mr. Riad's office, he left a piece of paper with the understanding on the table.

Mr. Riad picked it up and kept it without comment or expression. Thus, the understanding, like that which ended the bombing of North Vietnam on Oct. 31, 1968, is actually one-sided.

Have Not Disagreed The Egyptians have not agreed but they have not disagreed, just as the North Vietnamese, in 1968, did not agree to forgo bettering their military position in South Vietnam in return for a halt in the bombing.

Administration sources feel that if Egypt breaks the understanding, the worst that could happen would be a return to the present status quo, that no ground would be lost though none would have been gained.

At the State Department, word circulated that the United States is in favor of some sort of self-policing system for an Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire. The policing might be augmented by Soviet and American electronics ships offshore but the belligerents would carry out their own aerial surveillance of the cease-fire.

Administration sources expect these details to be worked out quickly, if they are worked out at all, and that a cease-fire will go into effect by Sept. 1, if not sooner. Any greater delay than that, it is felt, would mean a complete breakdown in the delicate negotiations.

No U.S. Soviet Troops The United States, it was learned from State Department sources, opposes the use of American and Soviet troops in any way to enforce the cease-fire.

Such use would run contrary to the American interest in working to cool off the Mideast fighting. That interest was to prevent a great-power confrontation there.

The Nixon administration's initiative, it was said, was put forward as a last-ditch attempt to prevent such a confrontation. It was feared that a dramatic, explosive confrontation would occur between the two superpowers but that each would get drawn in slowly.

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Mideast.

## Jarring Effort Is Welcomed By Arab Unity Conference

TRIPOLI, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—A five-nation conference of Arab states ended today amid reports of important resolutions to aid Arab unity and expressions of support for resumption of the Middle East peace mission of UN envoy Gunnar Jarring.

No communiqué was issued at the end of the two-day meeting, which was attended by Egypt, Jordan, Syria, the Sudan and Libya. The conference was boycotted by Algeria and Iraq.

The official Libyan news agency said the conference had reached important resolutions that would "fulfill the desire for liberation" of Arab lands and change the present unsatisfactory Arab situation for the better. The agency gave no further details on the resolutions.

The Jordanian foreign minister, Amr Attallah, told reporters the American peace initiative had not been dealt with at the conference. He said at an earlier press conference, however, that it was a natural development that Mr. Jarring should resume his mission since the U.S. peace move had been accepted.

"The thing to do now is to arrange a cease-fire," he said. A spokesman for the Egyptian delegation also welcomed the resumption of the Jarring mission.

Guerrilla's View "It is a good thing, but it should not give rise either to optimism or pessimism," he said.

But Bahjat Abu Gharbiya, member of a two-man delegation from the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said his guerrilla movement "would not be bound by any cease-fire and will continue the armed struggle."

The Jordanian foreign minister said he was puzzled by press reports that a leading official in Amman said Iraq and Syria would be asked to withdraw their troops from Jordan if they tried to mobilize them.

The press reports also said that the government would not allow el-Fatah, the top guerrilla group, or any other commando organization to shoot from Jordanian territory at the Israelis.

The foreign minister said: "I am puzzled. I am not there. People on the spot can speak with more authority. I don't know what's happening there."

Mr. Attallah said he had no information that Syria and Iraq were going to activate their troops.

Nasser Attack on Iraq CAIRO, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Egypt today revealed for the first time excerpts of the minutes of the Tripoli Arab summit in June and quoted President Gamal Abdel Nasser as saying the Iraqi re-

## Thant Ready To Call for Mideast Truce

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 6 (UPI).—Much encouraged by the agreement of the Big Four on a new Middle East peace initiative, Secretary-General U Thant today prepared a report to the Security Council that will formally set the process in motion.

With a cease-fire expected perhaps by the weekend, United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring continued his preliminary talks here, meeting again today with the Israelis, Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

All accepted the United States proposal for a restatement of the cease-fire for at least 90 days to permit Mr. Jarring to resume his efforts.

Negotiations on details of the cease-fire are now being conducted directly between the United States and the parties concerned. The talks were said today to be at a critical state and moving very fast.

At the same time, diplomatic sources here questioned published reports that the parties are likely to sanction an "open skies" surveillance policy whereby reconnaissance planes of each country would be permitted to overfly the other's positions.

More probable, the diplomats said, is a procedure whereby the Israelis, Egyptians and Jordanians would make more use of high altitude photography and electronic detection from their own sides of the cease-fire lines, with supplementary data from U.S. and Soviet surveillance satellites being made available as a check against military buildups.

No New Guidelines Theoretically Mr. Jarring's negotiations will be conducted without additional guidelines from the Big Four beyond those established in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

This fact is being depicted by some diplomats as a minor Soviet concession to the Israeli point of view. The Israelis have mistrusted the United Nations machinery and have argued for across-the-board negotiations with the Arabs, unencumbered by restrictions.

More details became available today about yesterday's four-power meeting, which one participant said was conducted with unprecedented harmony. Many diplomats commented privately on the significance of this successful culmination to 16 months of work by the Big Four.

Soviet Ambassador Alexei Zakharov was depicted as very cooperative at the session. Other diplomats particularly appreciated this in light of the fact that the proposal which stimulated the accord was a U.S. initiative which Moscow may have had some difficulty accepting.

## Nasser Names Heikal Acting Foreign Chief

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Mohammed Hassanien Heikal, a leading Cairo editor and Minister of National Guidance, was appointed today by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, acting foreign minister.

Mr. Heikal will hold the post during the absence of Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, who is on a tour of Turkey, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Last spring, Mr. Heikal, editor of the newspaper, Al-Ahram, was appointed minister of national guidance, a top information post. He undertook a program to organize and improve the country's press, broadcasting and propaganda services at home and abroad.

## Cairo Claims Fourth Israeli Jet in Week

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A fourth Israeli jet was claimed by Egyptian groundfire today, a spokesman here said. It was the fourth Israeli jet claimed by Egypt this week.

The Egyptian spokesman said Israeli planes bombed Egyptian positions in the canal zone intermittently throughout the day. There were no casualties or equipment damage on the Egyptian side, the Cairo spokesman reported.

Reuters reported from Tel Aviv that Israel said all its planes turned safely today from a mission along the Suez Canal and again Jordanian Army positions. Targets in Jordan were opposite Hama and were hit in relation to the morning, the Israeli spokesman told Reuters.

Amman said that the morning action was a mortar duel between Jordanian and Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley. There were no Jordanian casualties in the exchange, which he said began by the Israelis.

Later, the Jordanian spokesman said, two Israeli Skyhawks in north Jordan six miles south of Lake Tiberias and their rear machine-gun attack killed one Jordanian and wounded another.

Patrol Battle Tel Aviv said that in an action today an Israeli Army unit killed two Arab guerrillas in the desert south of Beer Menahela in the Jordan Valley. There were no Jordanian casualties in the exchange, which he said began by the Israelis.

He reported that in the occupied Gaza Strip, two Israeli tanks were destroyed in a night, bringing to 12 the number of tanks destroyed in the last two weeks. There were no casualties reported.

Tel-Fatah authorities in Amman said two guerrillas were killed in a raid last night on an Israeli position on Mount Hermon, a source reported today. The guerrillas destroyed Israeli tanks and killed or wounded several Israeli soldiers, he said. Reuters quoted the source as also reporting a tank on Israeli positions off occupied Lebanon and in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGAEVE	22	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	22	Cloudy
APRILIA	27	Partly cl
ATHENS	24	Partly cl
BELGRADE	30	Cloudy
BELMONT	20	Sunny
BELTIN	25	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	27	Partly cl
CAIRO	31	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	Sunny
COPTAGHAGEN	20	Cloudy
COSTA D'IV	24	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	Partly cl
FLORENCE	22	Sunny
FRANKFURT	23	Cloudy
GENEVA	22	Partly cl
HAVANA	27	Sunny
ISTANBUL	28	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	22	Partly cl
LISSABON	27	Partly cl
LONDON	19	Sunny
MADRID	27	Sunny
MILAN	22	Sunny
MONTREAL	24	Sunny
MOSCOW	22	Partly cl
MUNICH	24	Partly cl
NEW YORK	27	Sunny
NICE	28	Partly cl
OSLO	24	Partly cl
PARIS	27	Partly cl
PRAGUE	27	Partly cl
ROME	31	Sunny
SOVIET	28	Partly cl
STOCKHOLM	20	Cloudy
TAVRIA	24	Sunny
TUNIS	24	Sunny
VENICE	24	Partly cl
VIENNA	27	Partly cl
WARSZAWA	27	Partly cl
WASHINGTON	27	Partly cl
ZURICH	27	Partly cl

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## Senator Says Safeguard Is Vital Defense

But Foes in Debate Call It Obsolete

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., warned yesterday that the United States should go forward with its Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system now or "by the mid-1970s the Soviets may be in a position to destroy all but a few of our Minuteman missile force."

Sen. Jackson told the Senate that construction of Safeguard was not a provocative act by the United States and simply would protect U.S. power to threaten retaliation against a Soviet attack.

He emphasized his plea by noting the rapid buildup of Soviet SS-9 missiles and the possibility that each of the 500 SS-9s now operational or under construction could be fitted with three independently targetable warheads.

Sen. Jackson was the chief speaker in favor of the Safeguard system as the Senate continued debate on an amendment by John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., to permit continued deployment of Safeguard at two sites authorized last year—Grand Forks, N.D., and Mainstrom, Mont.—but to forbid the administration to put Safeguard ABMs at two new sites.

With a vote on the amendment likely Tuesday or Wednesday, Sen. Cooper and Hart pounded away yesterday at Safeguard. They contended Sen. Jackson's claim that the system was coming along well technically, and insisted that the "entire system has virtually collapsed" and that Safeguard will not work against the Soviet buildup cited by Sen. Jackson.

Obsolescence Seen  
"If the Russians increase the rate of production, or improve the accuracy of the SS-9, or go to ARVs (multiple warhead missiles) . . . they would have the capacity to overwhelm Safeguard before it is deployed by mid-1970s," said Sen. Hart.

He and Sen. Cooper also stressed the vulnerability of Safeguard's large radars and the bugs in its computers. They argued that the Pentagon's separate request for \$88 million to do research work on a different, more dependable anti-ballistic missile system, called Iadisk, showed that the Pentagon recognized the inadequacy of Safeguard.

Sen. Jackson said Sen. Cooper's \$88 million request was "a bill by the Pentagon to be used on new concepts like Iadisk instead of for research and development on Safeguard at Mainstrom and Grand Forks. If this money were not used for Safeguard itself, Sen. Jackson said, the Mainstrom-Grand Forks deployment would be blocked.

Sen. Cooper later issued a statement denying Sen. Jackson's contention. It said, "The amendment does not limit use of funds for research and development on new concepts like Iadisk. It is the view of Sen. Cooper and Hart that research and development should be directed to advanced anti-ballistic missile programs and (the amendment) so authorizes, but it does not compel use for that purpose."

## Huntley Writes To Nixon About Alleged Remarks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Former news anchor Chet Huntley as told President Nixon he is sorry and "regretted" remarks attributed to him in a recent issue of Life magazine.

Mr. Huntley wrote a letter to Mr. Nixon July 14 shortly after he quoted the ex-newsman as saying of the President: "I've seen him under many conditions. The halowness of the man overwhelms me the fact that he is President frightens me."

The letter said: "My dear Mr. President: I want you to know that I am terribly embarrassed about some remarks attributed to me in the recent issue of Life magazine. I am responsible for the audacity to make me responsible for the alleged statements is something I must understand. I just hope you know me well enough to appreciate that the statements do not sound like me and that I am more sorry about them than you will ever know. Sincerely, Chet Huntley."

## U.S. Envoy Elbrick Quits; Was Kidnapped

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—President Nixon has accepted the resignation of U.S. Ambassador Elbrick, who was kidnapped in the guerrillas in Rio de Janeiro last September, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said the 62-year-old diplomat had resigned for health reasons. He recently underwent a series of operations. Mr. Elbrick was released unharmed by the guerrillas after the Cuban government accepted to free a number of political prisoners.



FACING THE CHARGES—R. Sargent Shriver 3d, nephew of the late President Kennedy, arriving at Barnstable court to face charges of possessing marijuana. With him are his mother and his father, R. Sargent Shriver, former U.S. ambassador to France.

## After Marijuana Charges

### Sons of R. F. Kennedy, Shriver Put on Probation for a Year

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—Drug charges against Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and R. Sargent Shriver 3d were today suspended for a year by the local district court.

The two cousins were charged with illegal possession of marijuana July 10.

Judge Henry L. Murphy, in a juvenile session of 1st District Court, said he "continued" the cases for one year, and after that period, charges against the two cousins would be dismissed "unless they have difficulty of some kind." In effect, the youths are on probation.

The judge's decision to continue the cases meant that there was no adjudication of guilt or innocence. The 68-year-old judge declined further comment, citing court procedures of secrecy in juvenile court cases.

The cousins were among 12 juveniles who appeared before the judge, including seven involved in narcotics charges, according to the Clerk of Courts office.

Judge Murphy said the other narcotics cases also were given continuances.

The two cousins, both 18, were accompanied by their uncle, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, and by Ethel Kennedy, Bobby's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver Jr., parents of the Shriver youth.

Sen. Kennedy led the group through a crowd of about 75 newsmen and photographers. The Kennedys parked their car and entered through the back door of the courthouse.

After a 20-minute hearing, the youths left the court with their families, but public prosecutor Richard Housen refused comment on what action was taken in court. Asked if the case had been continued, young Shriver looked up at the sky but said nothing. Sen. Kennedy also refused comment as the group left the courthouse.

Former U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver Jr. said, "All cases involving juveniles in Massachusetts are confidential and not to be discussed."

The boys were here in court for the first time in their lives and now they're going home with their parents."

Also in the party was the Kennedy family lawyer, Robert Clark Jr.

Mr. Clark had been present at a previous hearing involving the trouble-ridden Kennedys—he acted as Sen. Kennedy's chief lawyer at hearings into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne in a car driven by the senator last summer.

## Later Come Higher Courts

### Manson Defense Drops Bids For Mistrial on Nixon Quote

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Defense attorneys, satisfied they have laid the groundwork for a higher court appeal in the Sharon Tate murder case, say they are abandoning their quest for a mistrial based on comments by President Nixon.

Three times the attorneys asked that the trial be called off following President Nixon's comment—later retracted—that he believed one of the four defendants, Charles M. Manson, was guilty. Three times Superior Court Judge Charles H. Orr has denied the motion.

"This will be one of the biggest cases in history regarding prejudicial publicity," commented Prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi during a break in proceedings.

In other highlights yesterday:

• A plea by Charles Kanarek, attorney for Manson, that Mr. Nixon

on be asked to take the witness stand in the case so that defense attorneys might learn his motives in taking up publicly the Manson trial. The motion was denied.

• A plea by Paul Fitzgerald, attorney for Patricia Krenwinkel, 22, for a mistrial on grounds the jury was unduly influenced Tuesday when Manson brandished a newspaper headline in court reading: "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares." The motion was denied.

• Manson's three women co-defendants arising when the jury returned to the courtroom to chant in unison: "President Nixon says we're guilty, so why go on with the trial?"

On trial with Manson, 35, and his wife Susan Atkins, 21, and Leslie Van Houten, 20.

Today the state's star witness, Linda Kasabian, gasped and threw her hands over her eyes, then burst into tears when she was suddenly shown a bloody picture of Sharon Tate lying on the floor of her home.

She lost her composure completely and was unable to continue when Irving Kanarek, the lawyer for Charles Manson, unexpectedly handed the photograph to her on the witness stand.

Mrs. Kasabian had testified previously that she saw three of the slayings at the estate last Aug. 9 but that she did not witness the killing of Miss Tate and hair stylist Jay Sebring inside the house.

The sight of the body of the pregnant Miss Tate, savagely mutilated with knife wounds, was so shocking that the 21-year-old Mrs. Kasabian almost became hysterical. The trial was recessed briefly until she could regain her composure.

Earlier Mrs. Kasabian said she feels responsible for the deaths of five persons at the Tate mansion last August.

"Yes, I feel responsible," she said, speaking almost in a whisper as she testified under cross-examination. It was her ninth day on the stand.

"When you left the Spain ranch the second night, is it fair to say you felt you had been responsible for five people passing away?" asked Mr. Kanarek.

"I don't know if I felt that then, but I feel it now," she said.

She was referring to Aug. 10, the night after the Tate killings, when, according to her direct testimony, Manson sent her and other members of his clan on a second killing mission. The state says that forty ended in the deaths of market owners Leno and Rosemary La Bianca.

What's in a Number? 195 Is Ceiling; The Draft Beckons Those Below It

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Draft Director Curtis W. Tarr said today lottery number 195 apparently will be the highest called in the 1970 draft.

Mr. Tarr set 195 as the ceiling for draft calls in September—the same as in August—and said it apparently will remain stable for the rest of the year.

That means that eligible men who have birthday numbers higher than 195 in the draft this year are virtually safe from induction. Each day of a year is given a number by lottery.

Barring any unforeseen emergency Mr. Tarr's announcement means the end of a tense waiting period for men holding these upper numbers.

In 1971, a new group will be exposed to the draft—those who drew lottery numbers in the second drawing, held July 1.

Mr. Tarr's announcement coincided with that of the Defense Department's notice of draft calls for the rest of the year: 12,000 for September; 12,000 for October; 8,000 for November; and 7,000 for December.

Those figures will bring the total draft for 1970 to 183,500 men, the lowest annual draft since the start of the Vietnam war.

## West Pointer Asks Release As Objector

Court Petition Filed After Army Refuses

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT)—A West Point senior has asked the Army for a discharge as a conscientious objector. It was the first such request to have been made by a student at the United States Military Academy.

The 20-year-old cadet, Cary R. Donham of New Baden, Ill., filed suit in federal court yesterday challenging the Army's denial of his request, which came five months after a West Point graduate, Lt. Louis P. Funt, asked for a discharge on the grounds of his objection to the Vietnam war.

Unlike Lt. Funt, who argued that he should be discharged because he objected specifically to the war in Vietnam (and lost in a federal court ruling in Baltimore on July 24), Mr. Donham said that he objected to all wars.

Mr. Donham's lawyer, Mrs. Joan Goldberg, said that an aptitude board hearing at the academy was scheduled for 1 p.m. today to take up his case. The court papers said that last week an officer of the board advised Mr. Donham that it would recommend his dismissal from the academy and order him to three years of duty as an enlisted man.

Mr. Donham's lawyer, Mrs. Joan Goldberg, said that an aptitude board hearing at the academy was scheduled for 1 p.m. today to take up his case. The court papers said that last week an officer of the board advised Mr. Donham that it would recommend his dismissal from the academy and order him to three years of duty as an enlisted man.

Court Refuses Plea

Mrs. Goldberg asked U.S. Judge Irving Ben Cooper for an order to restrain the board from taking any action on Mr. Donham's petition until he has had a chance to challenge the denial of his petition for release could be heard in court. But Judge Cooper denied her request last night.

He set the case down for argument Tuesday. If the board dismisses Mr. Donham from West Point before then, he could ask for a stay of orders sending him elsewhere.

Mr. Donham, in his suit, said that he requested a conscientious-objector discharge on religious grounds on May 29. It was denied on July 22, he said, because, according to a determination by the Department of the Army, he lacked "the depth of sincerity" required to qualify as an objector, under Army regulations.

After this setback, he said, he was advised that the aptitude board would hear his case and was told of its probable recommendation.

A spokesman for the academy said last night that Mr. Donham's request for release as a conscientious objector had been disapproved by the Department of the Army but would not give any information about the academy's aptitude board and its action on the case.

The spokesman said that cadets who leave the academy after two years are obligated to at least two years of military service unless they are disqualified for "psychological or medical reasons."

## TV Networks Against Time For Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Television network chiefs urged Congress yesterday to quit thinking about getting into the newswriting business and leave the job to the professionals.

In testimony for the Senate Communications Committee, CBS president Frank Stanton and NBC president Julian Goodman opposed a bill by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., to require broadcasters to give prime time to members of the Senate, House and Judiciary.

They said broadcast newsmen present fair, balanced news reports, and described Sen. Fulbright's proposal as "dangerously simplistic," unnecessary and possibly an infringement upon a free press.

Backing by Muskie

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Me., however, backed Sen. Fulbright by saying television distorts complicated national issues and that Congress should have a chance from time to time to address itself directly to the public as the President now does by custom.

"The people have a right to be informed of the prevailing congressional attitude on the significant national issues," Sen. Muskie said.

Mr. Goodman replied: "We believe that the goal of public understanding is best met by letting broadcasters, rather than legislators or regulators, judge what kind and combination of programs will most fairly and fully cover a particular issue."

"Broadcast organizations have no political aims. Their newsmen—by training, background and approach—are concerned with reporting events and examining issues as professional journalists, not with winning votes or elections."

Mr. Stanton said broadcast news is not perfect. "But it is most certainly more satisfactory than it would be under any system in which news judgments are made by government officials or dictated by legislative or regulatory formulas."

Sen. Fulbright's proposal, he said, "is, I think, one of those propositions that seem highly plausible until you really look at it." He said it raised questions of who would speak, which parties would be represented, and who could demand time later to rebut the views.

He said also the proposal presumes that lawmakers have a higher claim on media time than ordinary citizens.

"This idea, I believe, would be highly repugnant to the American people," he said.

## Agnew Voices Denunciation Of O'Donnell, O'Brien Views

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has accused two prominent Democrats of "demeaning and deplorable" conduct in their recent appraisals of the Vietnam war policies during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The Vice-President said yesterday that Kenneth P. O'Donnell, a key White House aide under both former presidents, and Lawrence F. O'Brien, former postmaster general and current Democratic national chairman, had "set new lows for political shabbiness."

Mr. Agnew made the charge in a statement released by his office. His aides would not elaborate on the statement or explain why it had been issued.

But it appeared that Mr. Agnew had been offended by what he described as the "rewriting of history" by the two Democrats.

Withdrawal Planned

In the current issue of Life magazine, Mr. O'Donnell writes that President Kennedy was determined to withdraw all United States troops from Vietnam by the end of 1965, although he planned to withhold announcement of the action until after the 1964 election.

Mr. O'Brien apologized in a speech here last week for having supported the escalation of the Vietnam effort in the past and said that any government that perpetuated the United States involvement in Indochina could not hope to win the allegiance of America's young people.

The Vice-President said that he could not believe what Mr. O'Donnell had written and that Mr. O'Brien had said, "even though I

find it easy to comprehend the desire of the liberal wing of the national Democratic party to fly the white flag of peace-at-any-price advocacy instead of the dirty gray banner of vacillation."

"Bad Taste"

He said it was in "bad taste to write of a dead president that he would risk American lives for two years beyond deciding to withdraw from Vietnam for the political expediency of reelection" and difficult to believe.

Mr. Agnew noted that Mr. O'Donnell was a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts and said:

"It is true that one of these authors is struggling for elective office and the other is trying to unite a party on a program diametrically opposed to that it carried out in office. Cheap shots and expediency are thus not unexpected. But such betrayal of personal trust is demeaning and deplorable."

In Boston, Mr. O'Donnell said that he was "delighted what I wrote may have tricked their conscience" in the White House.

He said it would seem the Vice-President "is the expert on cheap shots" and that his Life magazine account represented "history the way it was."

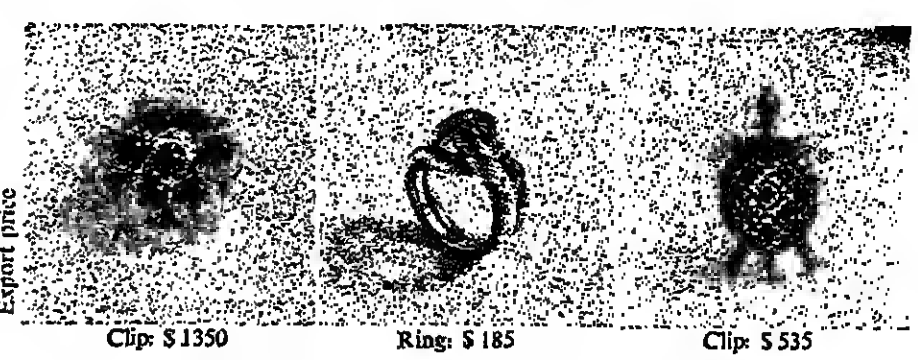
Mr. O'Brien could not be reached for comment.

## Arrests in Hiroshima

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Aug. 6 (AP)—Police arrested 11 Japanese students late tonight following disturbances during meetings marking the 25th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on this city on Aug. 6, 1945.

Mr. Newton set no timetable and did not elaborate on the plan. He was free for the first time in 33 months on \$50,000 bail awaiting a retrial in the 1967 slaying of an Oakland policeman.

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## Government and TV

Television in the United States is coming under fire from both sides of the political fence—which may suggest that from the standpoint of fair presentation of news and opinion television isn't all bad. But some disturbing problems have been raised.

Vice-President Agnew, it will be remembered, attacked network TV on the ground that it was dominated by liberals. More recently, the liberals (in Congress, at any rate) have been riposting with the charge that the President has instant access to the medium, while his critics can reply only by grace and favor of the networks. Now Sen. Fulbright has been testifying on behalf of a measure that would require the networks to assure specified time for Congress—and the judiciary.

There are some obvious replies. It may be said, by some, that Sen. Fulbright wins quite as much of a hearing by TV and press as his merits and those of the State of Arkansas, which he represents, would seem to justify. But beyond this ad hominem argument, there is a far more important one: Who is to speak fairly for Congress, which is formally divided by party and informally divided by any number of regional, ideological and personal positions? And who is to speak for the courts, which have their own divisions? Moreover, why should the national government alone have legal right of access to the microphone and the camera? Mayor Yorty, of Los Angeles, might well want to reply to the jokes about his frequent absences; Mayor Stokes, of

Cleveland, to explain the recurring dilemmas of a black mayor; Mayor Lindsay for reasons as endless as the problems of New York City. And, of course, there are the governors, the state legislatures, the city councils, the local school boards and all of the agencies on every territorial level that combine to govern the United States.

The serious-minded would say that the more of these on the air the better for American society. It could be replied with equal truth that TV exposure of so many public figures might be disastrous. It is a very rare statesman who does not put his foot firmly in his mouth on some occasion or other. Even President Nixon, one of the ablest practitioners of press conference give-and-take, did so in his astonishing reference to the Manson trial—appropriately enough, while castigating the errors of the news media.

Overexposure, whether of individuals or institutions, can wear either down in public esteem. As the Athenians grew tired of hearing Aristides called "The Just," so the TV audience will become bored with even the most accomplished performers in public life—and there are not very many of these who are comfortable in front of the unseen audience—if their viewing diet is compulsorily, and too heavily, larded with politics. There are, indeed, many questions that must be solved in the relationship between electronic journalism and government, but legislation does not provide any instant answers.



'Let Me Make Two Things Clear. First: The Country Is in Fine Shape. And Second: Congress Is to Blame for the Mess We're In.'

## 'Last Chance' for Mideast Peace

Israel's formal acceptance of United States peace proposals and Premier Golda Meir's concurrent comments in the Knesset add momentum to what must become an irreversible movement toward settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Although the Israeli note and Mrs. Meir's remarks are carefully hedged to give the appearance of strict consistency with old policies, they do reveal important shifts in Israel's position. Mrs. Meir made explicit what the note only hints: Israel is prepared to engage in indirect talks with the Arabs, at least in the initial stages of negotiations. Until now, Israeli officials have insisted on direct talks. Mrs. Meir and the Israeli note also use the word "withdraw" for the first time in connection with the establishment of new "secure, recognized and agreed boundaries."

The significance of these concessions has not been lost on the expansionist Gahal party, which has withdrawn from the government; it should not be minimized by the Arabs.

Mrs. Meir laid great emphasis on the role

of unspecified American assurances in helping her government to reach this critical decision. Similar Soviet assurances to Cairo, dramatized by the appearance of Soviet armaments flying defense cover over Egypt, apparently helped persuade President Nasser to move at last toward a peaceful accommodation with the state of Israel. It is obvious that the continuing support and encouragement of the two major powers is essential for the success of the delicate negotiations now in a preliminary stage in the United Nations.

It is equally apparent that the Big Two having staked power and prestige on a negotiated settlement, cannot afford to permit the breakdown of this "last chance" peace effort, as U Thant has described it. Persistent reports that Soviet armaments already have clashed with Israeli aircraft over the Suez area are an ominous portent of what might happen if the proposed "limited" cease-fire is not quickly achieved—and indefinitely preserved in the content of a lasting Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Lesson of Hiroshima

An entire generation has been born and has grown to maturity since the atom bombing of Hiroshima—just 25 years ago yesterday—yet the shock waves set off by that event still reverberate around the world. At Hiroshima and a few days later at Nagasaki the world received unforgettable glimpses of the disastrous perspectives modern military technology has opened up for all life on this planet.

A quarter of a century after the event the debate still goes on: Were Hiroshima and Nagasaki necessary? Could not the war against Japan have been ended by some more humane means—perhaps by a demonstration of the atom bomb's terrible power, a demonstration that would require destruction of neither lives nor property? To many who were not even born in 1945, a positive answer to this question seems self-evident, and they may well be right. But those who made the contrary decision believed Japan was still capable of long and bloody resistance, a conviction heightened by the

casualties at Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima and other battles now almost forgotten by all but historians and those who fought in them.

The lesson of Hiroshima was and is that in the age of nuclear weapons—and by present standards the atomic bombs of 1945 are puny toys—men must set limits to their animosities and their hatreds. The alternative is suicide for all or most of the human race. The fact that nuclear weapons have not been used since 1945 testifies that the lesson has been partly learned; similar testimony is given by the 1963 Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the more recent treaty to ban proliferation of these dread weapons. But the lesson will not have been fully learned until men of all countries have joined together to end the national ownership of nuclear weapons and to replace the present parous peace of mutual terror by a system of world government based on law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Rogers Plan

Washington believes that the Israeli answer to the Rogers plan contains enough positive elements to permit a cease-fire to take place before the end of the week. But the attitude of the Palestinians, who declare themselves determined to prevent the conclusion of such a cease-fire, mortgages the chances of peace and explains the very acute dissensions that currently agitate the Arab world.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

There is no more reason for euphoria about the prospects for a Middle East settlement than there was for Southeast Asia when

the Americans and Vietnamese sat down to talk in Paris over two years ago.

It will be a diplomatic triumph for Dr. Jarring, the UN mediator, if he can persuade the Arabs to sit down with Israelis at all, or the Israelis to accept any settlement without a facial confrontation across the table.

The new element which has made possible the reactivation of his mission and U Thant's optimism has been the apparent rapprochement between America and the Soviet Union on the need for a settlement.

They will have to maintain this modicum of cooperation and exert continuous pressure on their clients if the initiative is to gain momentum.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1935

NEW YORK—This afternoon it was officially announced from Washington that the Senate of the Smithsonian Institution had voted the Hodgkins Prize of \$10,000 in equal proportions to Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsey of London, in recognition of their discovery of argon. The Senate also voted \$1,000 to Mr. Henry de Varigny, of Paris, for the best popular essay dealing with the properties of the atmosphere.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1920

PARIS—Women are effecting so many reforms in their own favor that it is somewhat surprising that they have not yet voiced a desire to witness the abolition of the tasteless distortion of the proper title of one of their sex, too long in vogue in English-speaking countries. The word "mistress" has certainly been abused, but one would think that it would be infinitely preferable to "Missus."

## The Movement and the Crazies

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON—Soon after the Cambodian invasion, people in the Nixon administration—perhaps the President himself—decided that the politics of polarization was a bad business.

They stopped talking about college "bums," "effete snobs" and "rotten apples." Attorney General John Mitchell began presenting himself as a grandfatherly figure who believed in the right of dissent and would protect it. Commissioners and committees were appointed to examine the phenomenon of campus unrest. Moderate and sensible men, notably George Shultz and Robert Finch, were brought into the White House in positions of considerable authority. Vice-President Spiro Agnew, by accident or by design, began shutting his mouth.

These were acts of conciliation. Their effect has been to take some of the poison out of the political atmosphere, to lower the noise level, to open up the possibility of communication between the national government and its critics. There is impressive evidence that the other side—the Movement—is disenchanted with polarization, too, and is as eager as the government to bring about some kind of national reconciliation. All over the country academicians, intellectuals and anti-war politicians are calling for an end to the violence, delinquency and counter-revolution that have marred national life over the past few years.

### Bluster

There is intelligence and political realism in all of this. Americans will put up with the hard-line bluster of an Agnew for a while; at times they will cheer him on. But bluster is not a policy, and it is not leadership. It leads to less rather than more domestic tranquility. It is easily translated into "extremism," and that is the kiss of death in American politics.

A growing number of people in the peace movement have come to the same realization. They are turning away from the crazies. They are seeking an alliance with Nixon's constituency in Middle America. That is where the votes are. That is where the pollsters find a deep yearning for peace and a true anti-war majority.

That majority has never been put together by the peace organizations for reasons that are now clear. Sam Brown, one of the organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium, discusses them in a long article this month in the Washington Monthly. Sanford Gottlieb has a companion piece in the July issue of *Sansa World*, published by the Citizens' Organization for a Sane World.

"... Most American voters," Brown writes, "make political decisions largely on issues of tone and style rather than on the basis of rigorous foreign policy analysis. They don't like long hair, campus protest or, in short, anything which irritates the nerve endings of middle class values. They dislike radicals far more. Moreover, they inherit this country's anti-intellectual legacy, so that if the President calls for 'team spirit' and the peace movement calls for 'communal solidarity,' they go with the President. For them, 'communal solidarity' smacks of the red specter and academic snobbery."

Gottlieb makes the identical point: "... Middle America's view of the peace movement is highly colored by the noise—transmitted in part by the news media and

filtered by a polarized public—that dissent against the war is led by flag-burners, pot-smoking, long-haired hippies. And they don't like it. Apparently they dislike it even more than they dislike the war."

Merely saying, as Brown and Gottlieb seem to be saying, that the Movement needs more Billy Graham and fewer Jerry Rubins doesn't solve the problem. But it is the beginning of political wisdom and may be the beginning of a truly effective effort for peace.

## Oregon Edges Right

By Joseph Kraft

PORTLAND, Ore.—Everybody knows about the kooky conservatives in California. And it is no secret that the state of Washington has an extreme right wing grouped around its military-industrial complex.

But it's news when moderate, fair-minded Oregon, with its virtual absence of defense activity, turns to the radical right. And the news is that student unrest can set in motion a devastating reaction even in the most tolerant communities.

The right-wing surge in Oregon, while subject to different evaluations in respect to importance, is not in doubt. The sparkplug has been Walter Huss, a fundamentalist preacher and perennial candidate who is called, after the Oklahoma religious demagogue, "a two-bit Billy Hargis." Early in the spring, Mr. Huss began organizing a takeover of the Republican precinct and county organizations in Oregon.

By summer, when the votes were counted, Mr. Huss and his allies had achieved an astonishing success. They had gained control, or an important foothold, in 15 of the state's 36 counties. In the most populous regions. Men they had backed had won the counties encompassing the big city of Portland, the state capital at Salem, the university at Eugene, and the lumber centers of Roseburg and Medford.

### Non-Controversial

To be sure, party organization has always been less important in Oregon than in individual candidates. And at the state Republican party convention in Eugene last weekend, the right-wingers were not able to take full control. The incumbent party chairman, Irving Enns, was reelected over Mr. Huss by a 45-36 vote. But in exchange the right-wingers were able to shape the state party platform. And the platform shows precisely what has been bugging Oregonians enough to make them suddenly receptive to the Huss message.

The issue is not personalities. With former Sen. Wayne Morse out, Oregon's leadership offers minimal targets to the extremists. The most prominent Democrats are conservative—Reps. Edith Green and Al Ullman. The leading Republicans are progressive—Gov. Tom McCall, and Sens. Mark Hatfield and Robert Packwood. Though Sen. Hatfield's strong stand against the Vietnam war is controversial, his name was hardly mentioned at the state convention.

Neither was there much fuss about the familiar issues of racial tension and economic downturn. Oregon's black population is about 2 percent; the platform did not even refer to civil rights. The nationwide slump in housing has

From all we know about the mood of the country today, the differences between Middle America and the non-crazies in the peace movement are slight.

If the atmosphere of civility that has begun to emerge this summer continues, if the peace movement unmistakably repudiates the anarchists and juvenile delinquents who have corrupted its aims, an effective and broad-based coalition between "town and gown" could easily emerge this fall. That would be something to see.

### Campus Tornado

The big deal and centerpiece of controversy were students. While calm by the standards of, say, Berkeley, Oregon has had by local standards a veritable campus tornado.

At the university of Oregon in Eugene there have been recurrent demonstrations, including an attack on the ROTC building with participation by some faculty members. John Frouin, a research assistant at the university, was one of the defendants in the Chicago 7 trial. A strike at the State University here in Portland led to a blockade of city streets that was ended only by a police bust. Now Portland is full of rumors about a possible clash at the American Legion convention here at the end of August between legionnaires and dissident students.

In this atmosphere the right-wingers made hay. Not only did they stress the need for campus discipline in their grass-roots campaign, but they were able to win majority support at the state convention for two very tough proposals on campus unrest.

One urged "automatic expulsion or suspension of students found guilty of participating in disruptive or destructive activities." Another barred employment of teachers or assistants using campuses "as platforms to advocate the destruction of the academic community."

Nobody knows exactly what these resolutions mean. But they clearly give a license to those who would crack down on the universities after the fashion of California Gov. Ronald Reagan—a tragic break with the general Oregon tradition of academic freedom. The resolutions also spell out a clear political lesson: The lesson is that, even in the most tolerant and well-balanced communities, even with political parties dedicated to middle-of-the-road moderation, even in an economy that cries out for liberal measures, student troublemakers can generate a turn towards right-wing authoritarianism.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## The Nixon Staff And Foreign Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON—Some White House-watchers at State and other departments long have been convinced that members of the President's domestic policy staff are increasingly overlapping into foreign policy to try to tilt it toward the hawkish right. The standard, private disclaimer has been that the domestic-policy-centered staffers "don't know anything about foreign policy," to which the equally private rejoinder is, "That's beside the point."

There is something to fit either response in a White House-oriented chronology of President Nixon's April decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia, published in the Aug. 11 issue of *Look* magazine.

White House handling of the Cambodian crisis suggests a kitchen cabinet style of operation, rather than the elaborately-charted structure for coordinating foreign affairs which the Nixon administration prides itself on having created. The current chronology shows that the insiders' circle at the White House extended beyond the President's key adviser on national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, to men far outside the recognized sphere of foreign policy officialdom: John D. Ehrlichman, presidential counsel and now domestic policy chief, and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, White House staff director who controls the flow of visitors and messages that reach the President.

### Cambodia Decision

The chronology, by David R. Mervin, is attributed to "interviews with the White House staff members who watched the decision being made." Getting even major participants to agree on exactly who put what into any major presidential decision, as President Johnson's chroniclers have discovered, is a near-impossible task. On the Cambodian decision, therefore, staff members' reported version of their roles may be inflated, but it appears they did much more than "watch."

At the formal level of government, in the National Security Council, as of April 23, U.S. policy was going down the track of an attack on Communist sanctuaries limited wholly to South Vietnamese troops crossing into the "Parrot's Beak" sector.

On April 23, according to the *Look* report, the President began asking if that was "enough." Next day, the 24th, at Mr. Nixon's request, Kissinger asked Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to produce operational plans for an American attack into the "Fishhook" sector of Cambodia, as well, for the President to consider. This previously was reported.

These plans reached the White House on April 25, the new account states, and "Kissinger met with John Ehrlichman to sound him out on his views."

The report does not amplify why this was done. It states that "Kissinger gave him (Ehrlichman) detailed briefing on the Cambodian operations—more, Ehrlichman remembers, than was really meaningful for me."

Ehrlichman asked some questions, the report continues, on the short and long-range effect of the Cambodian incursion on the Vietnamization program. The *Look* account states that Ehrlichman "was impressed by the closeness of the sanctuaries to Saigon, and the aggressiveness of enemy movements."

### 'Go Ahead'

Ehrlichman, the report continues, remembers wondering if the Cambodian incursion would "rev up... anti-war activities" in the United States. "But the decision seemed clear to him," states the *Look* account, and he gave his answer "right then and there." Go ahead, both at the Parrot's Beak and the Fishhook.

Kissinger's foreign policy advisory staff, by contrast, just the night before was reported torn by "stormy, emotional discussion" over the same prospect, arguing that "incursions, particularly if they involved American troops, would be a serious escalation of the war, that the domestic response would be explosive, and that the expected results, in terms of enemy supplies captured, would not be worth the risk."

But by Saturday, April 25, the President was moving steadily

toward American intervention, which he discussed at length privately with Kissinger at Camp David. The next day, at an unusual Sunday meeting, the National Security Council held its first detailed discussion of "Fishhook."

On Monday, the 27th, "the President told a few key aides and Cabinet members that he was leaning toward launching operation against both the Parrot's Beak and the Fishhook." At this point Haldeman appears in the chronology, which states that "Kissinger, Haldeman, Laird and Rogers" raised questions about the consequences.

### Fleeing Guideposts

It is unclear whether the order in which these four men are listed is happenstance, the *Look* reporter's choice, or his source preference. But the *Look* account for the next day begins, "The President met with John Mitchell, Haldeman and Kissinger at 9:30 a.m. He told them there would be incursions against both the Parrot's Beak and the Fishhook."

"He (the President) said that it was about to inform Secretary Laird and Rogers of his decision and that he wanted to do so in the presence of the Attorney General, but without members of the White House staff present."

much of this record on the conclusion of non-specialists on foreign policy to a major presidential decision that cut across foreign and domestic interests.

There does not stand alone with these innumerable signs the power inside the Nixon administration is being newly consolidated under the White House roof. Organizational charts and flow lines in any administration are fleeing guideposts to the location of power. Proximity in the White House is a more durable asset.

## —Letters—

### A New Tune

It is interesting to note that certain are those who have tried to sabotage our Vietnam effort to change their tune. Up to now, their emphasis has been on defeat. The Saigon government will fall, they predicted. Vietnamization cannot work; U.S. troops bogged down in Cambodia; higher casualties; delay in projected withdrawals.

Now, with success in sight, there is a new tune—Fulbright-Wickes Variations on a theme by Galbraith—our original effort was misguided. The Sage of Asar was actually said so in June. No speculations are raised as to why President Kennedy would have done had he lived and what President Johnson would have done had he been known. The accompaniment is unchanged—denigration of the "Thieu-Ky" regime.

But just as the defeatist singing is turning flat—despite the absolute assurance and condescension toward dissent that characterized it—so in time will the new variations be rejected by objective historians and by the American people.

ELISABELE FIELD.

Lausanne.

### De-Gobbledygooked

Huzzah! We can rest easy. With the Nixon administration's not "tough" stand on the law, an order issue, we can rest easy. Mr. Nixon's comments on Charles Manson clearly indicate that no longer can a mass murderer—guilty or not—enter a courtroom clothed in "the cloak of innocence." We say: at last rid ourselves of all that gobbledygook going with the kind of thinking Mr. Nixon statements clearly indicate...

... maybe they indicate that Nixon wants to assure a mistrial in the eventual freedom of Charles Manson and his "family."

Strange idea. Anyway, with this radiant and aware intelligence guiding our messiah and foreign policies, hold his hands the lives of soldiers, as well as the hydrogen bomb...

... well, we can all rest easy. And may we.

EDWARD J. KEMARA.

Paris.



Staff  
Policy

Argument With Eskimo

# Behind the Ice Floe Death: 15-Gallon Jug of Raisin Wine

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 6 (UPI).—Bennie Lighty, commander of a weather observation station on a remote Arctic ice floe, was killed when he tried to mediate an argument between a crew member and a homemaker over a 15-gallon jug of raisin wine, a new investigator testified yesterday.

## Neville Blond Dies; British Arts Patron

LONDON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Neville Blond, 74, a textile industrialist who was patron of the Royal Court Theatre, died here yesterday.

The Royal Court Theatre is best known for having introduced in the fifties the work of such playwrights as John Osborne and C. P. Snow, and more recently, the plays of such modern dramatists as Edward Bond, David Hare and Christopher Hampton.

Mr. Blond began his career with his family's textile business in Lancashire but joined the army in the outbreak of World War I. He was twice decorated by the French government.

In 1931, he rejoined the family concern. During World War II, he served in the Royal Air Force and later was engaged on special duties at the Ministry of Production and the Board of Trade.

From 1948 to 1949, Mr. Blond was a British trade adviser in the United States and then honorary trade adviser on North American affairs to the Board of Trade. He returned to the textile business in 1951. Four years later, he became chairman of the English Stage Co. and established a home for it.

Dr. Percy W. Bidwell  
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Percy W. Bidwell, 82, former director of studies of the Council on Foreign Relations and author of books on foreign trade policy, died Tuesday at his home in Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Bidwell was an assistant professor of economics at Yale, a researcher in agricultural history at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, an economist for the U.S. Tariff Commission in Washington and Brussels and professor of economics at the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Bidwell served the Council on Foreign Relations from 1942 to 1954, most of the time as director of studies. His books included "The Invisible Tariff," published in 1938; "What the Tariff Means to American Industries," 1956, and "Raw Materials: A Study of American Policy," 1958.

Dr. Hans Molitor  
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Dr. Hans Molitor, 74, founder and first director of the Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research, died yesterday at Point Pleasant (N.J.) General Hospital.

Dr. Molitor, who was born in Maffersdorf, Czechoslovakia, was a young associate professor of pharmacology and therapeutics at the University of Vienna in 1932 when he was asked to come to America.

Dr. Molitor established the Merck Institute in 1933 and served as its director. He was the author of more than 100 scientific articles and an early researcher in antibiotics, including streptomycin (the forerunner of tetracycline), analgesics, local anesthetics, the sulfa drugs and vitamins.

Sir Richard Peirse  
LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, 7, commander in chief of Allied air forces in Southeast Asia in World War II, died yesterday after a short illness.

He was known in the Royal Air Force as "Lucky Peirse" for his daredevil attacks on German submarine bases in World War I.

From 1940 to 1942, he was chief of Britain's Bomber Command, hitting back with 1,000-bomber raids while the Germans were bombing London.

He took the top Southeast Asia command in 1943. His skill in combining air and ground attacks was credited with the destruction of a large part of the Japanese air force in Burma and eventual victory in that theater. Sir Richard was knighted in 1940.

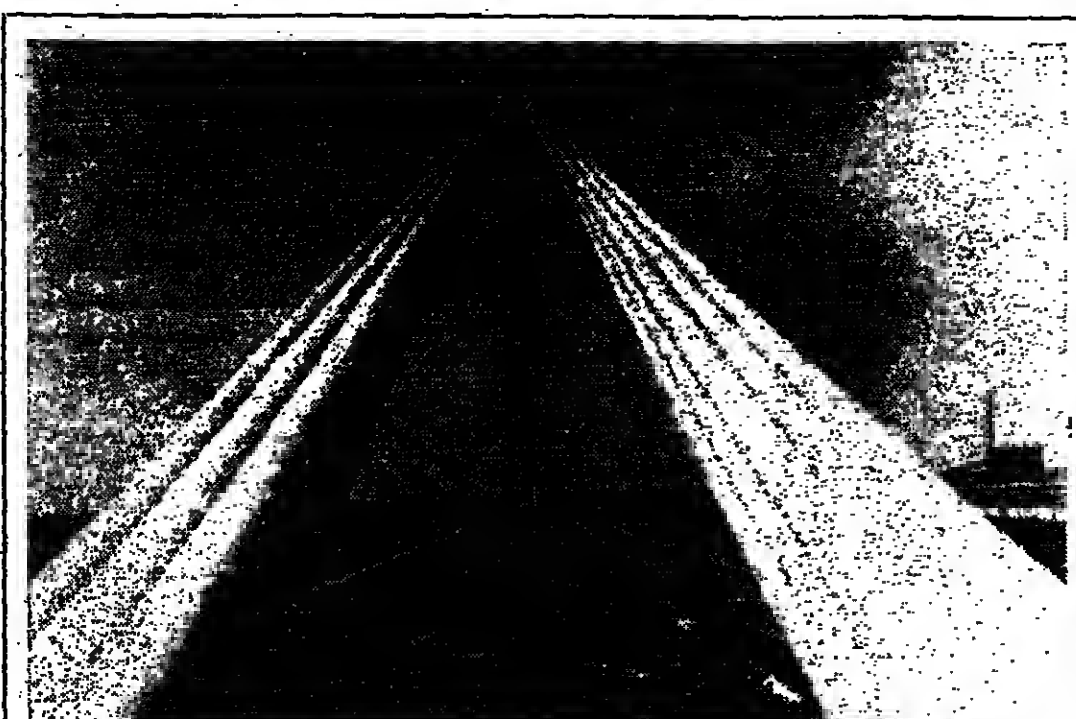
Prince Carlo Facelli  
ROME, Aug. 6 (AP).—Prince Carlo Facelli, 67, one of the most prominent lay figures in the Vatican and a nephew of the late Pope Pius XII, died today after suffering a heart attack.

Prince Facelli, who held the post of general secretary of the Vatican, was the son of the late Prince Francesco Facelli, brother of Pope Pius XII. In his Vatican post, which he filled for many years, Prince Carlo was a top aide and administrative adviser of the Holy See.

Gustave Sofman  
PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP).—Gustave Sofman, 68, known to thousands of Europeans as Pipi the Clown, died here after a long illness.

Mr. Sofman was born in a circus in the Netherlands, the son of a Swedish father and a Belgian mother. He began his career as a clown at the age of 14 years.

In 1939, he developed the role of "the clown" for his international tour. He had also appeared films.



ALMOST READY—With two roadways separated by cables suspended from twin 148-foot pylons, a Rhine River bridge at Duisburg, West Germany, nears completion. The half-mile-long span cost \$8.2 million to build.

## Celler Accuses U.S. Agencies Of Delaying Probe on Douglas

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The chairman of a special House subcommittee considering the impeachment of Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court has accused the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency of delaying a probe into the Justice Department's handling of the case.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, the Brooklyn Democrat who also heads the Judiciary Committee, said in a statement yesterday that the State Department, the Justice Department and the Central Intelligence Agency had not furnished him material requested six weeks ago.

"These delays and obstructions have hampered the special subcommittee in its investigation and hindered the completion of its task," Rep. Celler said. "In the light of the lack of cooperation from the executive branch, criticism of the special subcommittee is not justified."

## Mrs. King Says Memorial Is in Financial Trouble

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6 (AP).—Coretta Scott King, surrounded by a handful of young black protesters who made faces and snickered while she spoke, announced Tuesday that the Martin Luther King Memorial Center is in financial trouble.

"Our greatest problem is to get enough money," said Mrs. King at a news conference. "We have had a problem paying our bills."

About a dozen protesters carrying signs confronted Mrs. King as she arrived for a news conference to announce the appointment of Dr. Julius S. Scott Jr., a long-time educator, as the first executive director of the center, which specializes in black studies.

The protesters handed newsmen a statement charging that half the center's staff of the library documentation project, a part of the center, was dismissed without prior notice by the center's board of directors.

However, Mrs. King said, "No one was really fired." At this the protesters, who stood about the room in a circle, laughed derisively and made faces.

## Slain Negro's Widow Elected

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Orchid L. Jordan, widow of State Rep. Leon M. Jordan, assassinated July 15, easily defeated a black militant candidate in Tuesday's election to fill her late husband's legislative position.

With nearly all votes counted, Mrs. Jordan had 1,968 votes against 138 for Lee Robinson, 36, a Negro who had been Rep. Jordan's only opponent early in the Democratic primary campaign.

Rep. Jordan, head of Freedom, Inc., a Negro organization based on voting power rather than violence, was shot down as he walked out of his tavern on Kansas City's East Side.

Freedom, Inc. candidates lost in two other Kansas City districts.

## French Complete Atomic Test Series in Pacific

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP).—France today completed its series of eight atomic tests in the South Pacific with the explosion of an "experimental device" above Mururoa Atoll, the Ministry of Defense announced.

The series was held to define the final form in which France's hydrogen bomb will go into production.

All eight explosions were air blasts, the devices being suspended from a balloon. The series brought to 22 the number of atomic tests which France has held at the Pacific test site.

Like Communist China, France did not sign the nuclear test ban treaty in which the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain agreed to hold only underground atomic tests to stop fallout pollution.

Chad Reports Killing  
23 Rebels in Clash  
FORT LAMY, Chad, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—French and Chad troops clashed with a force of more than 100 insurgents early this week, killing at least 23, according to an official announcement here.

## House Sends Postal Bill To Nixon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The House today passed and sent to President Nixon a bill to turn the 181-year-old Post Office Department over to an independent government agency.

The House vote was 339 to 29. Aimed at ridding the Post Office of deficits, politics and poor service, the reform measure provides for an 11-member board of governors, including the postmaster general, who would no longer be a cabinet member—to run the 750,000-man postal system.

Mr. Nixon, who along with Postmaster General Winton M. Blount urged the move, was expected to sign the measure which has been the subject of an 18-month fight in Congress.

The bill also provides an 8 percent pay raise for postal workers in the wake of the scattered mail strike in March. That raise will cost \$673 million a year.

Congress would no longer have a say in rate setting, postal worker pay or appointment of postmasters when the new agency is operating, which it must be within a year.

The bill approved earlier this week by the Senate on a 97-0 vote, did not give Mr. Nixon all the independent powers he sought, but the administration has said it would seek to correct this with added legislation in the new Congress next year.

## Half of States Plan to Resist Voting Age of 18

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Less than half of the 48 states that have a voting age of 21 have indicated that they would comply with the lowering of the voting age to 18 as provided by the new Federal Voting Rights Act, Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday.

Responses from the 50 states to a letter sent out by Mr. Mitchell last month showed that 30 states would allow 18-year-old citizens to vote in all elections after Jan. 1, 1971. Two states—Georgia and Kentucky—now permit citizens 18 years of age to vote.

In addition, between three and six states with literacy or good-character poll tests may defy the new law's ban on such requirements, Mr. Mitchell said. The provision of the law went into effect on June 22, the date President Nixon signed the bill.

Mr. Mitchell has promised to seek a swift Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of three provisions of the new law: the 18-year-old voting age, elimination of literacy and good-character poll tests and establishment of a uniform 30-day residency for voting in presidential elections. Texas and Oregon already have filed suits in the Supreme Court to prevent Mr. Mitchell from carrying out the new provisions.

## House Favors Subsidy Ceiling On Some Crops

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The House voted tentatively yesterday to put a \$55,000 per crop ceiling on cotton, wheat and feed grain subsidies to growers.

Attempts to cut the level further were defeated.

The action came after a lively debate as the House moved toward final action on a three-year farm bill. Both proponents and opponents of the overall measure suggested that a close vote is possible.

President Nixon had given his backing, which some described as weak, to the \$55,000 limitation approved by the House Agriculture Committee.

Buy Reps. Paul Findley, R. Ill., and Silvio O. Conte, R. Mass., lost when they tried to reduce the level to \$20,000 for the three crop categories plus wool, and language designed to produce regulations to check evasions by such things as subdividing farms, and make the ceiling apply to lands owned by political subdivisions.

## Fare Chance for Australia: Runaway, 14, Stays in Paris

SYDNEY, Aug. 6 (AP).—Charles Todman, the boy who flew from Australia to France last year that he wanted his children to have a better chance.

Reports in his file in the capital clearly indicated that he had been warned of the difficulties which a large family was likely to encounter in Australia, but his decision to come here was firm, Mr. Lynch said.

Since the Todmans arrived in May, 1969, the minister said, the Immigration Department had sought to help them with a number of problems, including housing and employment. In addition the family had received "generous assistance from at least four community welfare agencies," he added.

## Nutritionist Says Cereal Industry Brainwashes U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—A professor of nutrition accused the cereal industry yesterday of brainwashing the American public with a Communist-like propaganda campaign aimed directly at children.

"In a country where there is a considerable amount of malnutrition among the poor and where rates of infant mortality are disgracefully high, this advertising may be indirectly contributing to ill health and mortality," declared Dr. Michael C. Latham, physician and professor at Cornell University.

Dr. Latham commented in testimony prepared for the Senate Consumer Subcommittee's inquiry. The subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Frank Moss, D. Utah, began its inquiry last week with testimony by citizen-lobbyist Robert Choate.

Dr. Choate, a nutritionist, testified that most dry cereals are no more nutritious than hard liquor. The industry, in a massive counter-attack yesterday, accused Mr. Choate of basing his findings on inadequate, confusing and incomplete information.

"The American people are continually being asked to support media propaganda because we are informed that children in Communist Eastern Europe are being brainwashed with propaganda. I sometimes wonder if the advertising that our children see on TV is not equally harmful propaganda," Dr. Latham said.

"My main thesis," he said, "is that the consumer has been led to believe that ordinary dry breakfast cereals have nutritive value superior to common foods such as bread, hominy grits, rice, spaghetti, baked beans, potatoes, pizza, etc. This is not true."

## Major Parties Will Boycott Morocco Vote

RABAT, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The two major Moroccan political parties and their labor federation allies say they will boycott the parliamentary elections to be conducted by King Hassan II later this month on the ground that the results will probably be rigged.

The old-guard Istiqlal party, the Socialist Union Nationale des Forces Populaires (UNFP) and two labor federations which joined recently in a national front to combat the royal regime, said the elections were to be held on the basis of electoral rolls dating back to 1960.

In a communiqué yesterday, they said this meant over a million young people who have reached voting age since then, or about one-third of the electorate, will be unable to vote.

They also said many persons who have died since 1960, and tens of thousands who have emigrated, are still on the rolls, "thus leaving the door open to electoral falsifications."

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## Bishops in Italy Pan 'Beat' Mass

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Italian Episcopal Conference has criticized experimental "beat" masses being celebrated in Rome and other Italian cities, calling them "superficial, eccentric and noisy."

In a document sent to all Italian bishops early in February and made available today, the conference distinguished between the so-called "masses for youths" and the "beat or je-je masses" with pop music.

Although the conference did not ban "beat masses" in Italy, it said these masses were "colorless and noisy." The conference added that reactions against this kind of mass "were justified."

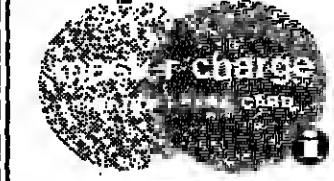
## Russia Fights Cholera

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP).—Soviet authorities reported today they are taking anti-epidemic measures against cholera after an undisclosed number of cases was found in the area of Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea. Brief announcements on the radio and in evening newspapers revealed the outbreak of the disease.

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## Music in Munich

## An Opera of Today, Yesterday, Tomorrow

By David Stevens

MUNICH, Aug. 6.—Bernold Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" has been called an opera written for a theater that has not yet been built. It may even be an opera for an audience that has not yet been born.

The Bavarian State Opera's year-old production, by the Czech team of Václav Kšicek and Josef Svoboda, made one of its rare appearances during the Munich Festival and under the musical leadership of Michael Glens. It received as strong a performance as could be imagined in a standard-brand opera house.

At that, it is a production of a simplified version of the composer's conception of the 200-year-old play of the same name by Reinhold Lenz. It is not the subject or the social criticism of the play—or the seduction and fall into whoredom of a lower-middle-class girl through the brutal and selfish behavior of aristocratic officers—that attracted Zimmermann, but the play's structure. Onto this structure he has superimposed his own conception of the "spherical shape of time," from which is derived the indication that the action of the opera takes place "Yesterday, today and tomorrow."

## Marching Boots

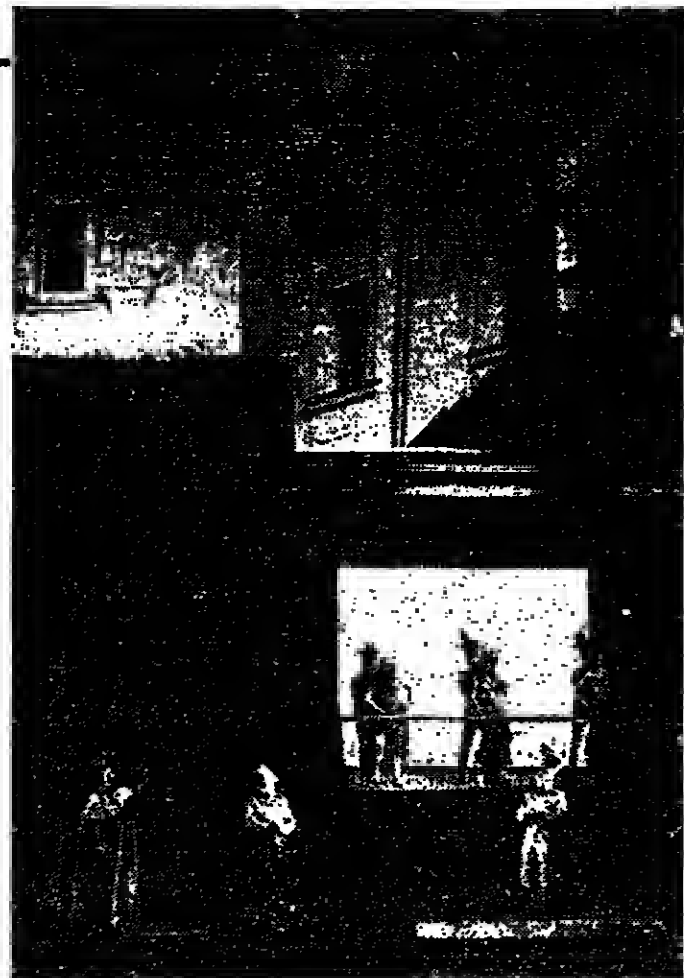
In the absence of spherical or circular theater in which the spectator would be surrounded by music and action and have to choose what to watch or listen to, Svoboda has filled the

stage with screens onto which are projected stills of marching boots, the horrors of war or simply pictures that establish mood or place. Two of the screens can be rolled up to reveal box-like acting areas that, together with the stage proper, can be used simultaneously for related events separated by normal conceptions of space and time.

In the pit is the orchestra, or rather the 13 different combinations of instruments that Zimmermann has written for. And on the stage and around the auditorium are distributed groups of loudspeakers that transmit the various sounds—mostly warlike—that are incorporated into the score.

But, theories of the pluralistic opera of the future aside, it is Lenz's characters and his social criticism that hold the stage more tenaciously than Zimmermann's stylized anti-militarism. And they do so by relatively conventional operatic means, too, for the fiendishly difficult vocal parts are often effective in conventional terms—including some very difficult coloratura passages.

Berg's "Wozzeck" Comparisons with Berg's "Wozzeck" are often suggested, not only in the libretto's treatment of the brutalizing effect of military life, but in the



Scene from Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten."

score's formal organization and use of classic forms and in its post-Schoenberg language.

Of the huge cast of singers, dancers and actors—adroitly maneuvered by Kšicek—the most demanding vocal parts were heroically met by Cath-

rine Gayer as the ill-fated Marie, Anton de Ridder as Desportes, who starts her on the social skirts, and Charlotte Berthold as the Countess de la Roche, who exterminates Marie's hopes of advancement through marriage.

## Dining Out in Paris: Disproving Those Dire Predictions

By Jon Winthro

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Le Clos des Bernardins is the sort of restaurant that makes you wonder how you could possibly have overlooked it for so long. It is better than expected and will go on to greater heights.

The chef, Daniel Chaudat, at 37, is one more living proof that the predictions of disaster for French cuisine, once the present generation of great cooks is gone, is pretentious nonsense. This Burgundian culinary master, whose boyish looks would seem more appropriate at a rock festival, has nevertheless been at Le Clos des Bernardins longer than the owners.

Three years ago Françoise Faureau took the restaurant over together with her young niece and nephew-in-law, Arlette and Alain Jamet. It is

obviously better today than it was then, for this is the sort of restaurant team that only gets better.

The restaurant is on land that once belonged to the monastery of the Bernardins, hence the name. In the 18th century, the Halle aux Veaux was established here and the existing streets correspond to those of the calf market, a fitting location if there ever was one for a restaurant.

Veal provides one of the outstanding dishes at Le Clos des Bernardins, *côte de veau à la Tendre Normande*, a creation of Mr. Chaudat that he named in honor of Madame Pauvre, intending or not a pun.

The chop is sliced edgewise and stuffed with sweetbreads, mushrooms and truffles, topped with a thin slice of tongue and served in a sherry sauce. The

resulting harmony of tastes and contrasting textures is both rich and infinitely subtle.

But fish is as imaginatively treated. The tuna *pâté* surrounded by a packing of eel and carp produces none of the overly filling sensation that tuna usually brings on.

And the *anguille au vert*, eel with sorrel, ginger and other herbs, served hot, cold or warm, changing its taste each time, has none of the excessive fishiness of many eel dishes. This is not a French preparation, but a Flemish one that Mr. Chaudat picked up in Belgium.

And then there is the *crêpe* stuffed with fresh salmon *soufflé* and napped with a *sauce mousseline*. Yet another fish dish vies for top honors with the eel—*gigot de mer* *Caroline* leg of lamb, and I don't get it,

## Comedy of Verve and Ingenuity

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In "How the Other Half Loves,"

Robert Morley arrives on stage clad in a pullover, track shorts and sneakers, making a brave effort, despite his tonnage, to skip rope. His initial appearance in the play, which opened last night at the Lyric, was both comic and symbolic.

Mr. Morley has saved more poor plays from their natural destiny than any other London actor of his time. But, on this occasion, his play-saving techniques are not required. Alan Ayckbourn's new play is a comedy of ingenuity and verve.

Still, one might have feared that Mr. Morley through force of habit would apply his robust remedies and thereby derail the play. Quite the contrary. Instead of resounding scoring of points, instead of the familiar one-man show, Mr. Morley, surprisingly and delightfully, underplays his role. That large, sleek, affable and imperturbable presence is happily before us, but it fits the general picture perfectly.

## Farce of Originality

Mr. Ayckbourn, who a few seasons ago came forward with a sparkling, sparkling, sparkling farce called "Relatively Speaking," has written a farce of remarkable originality in "How the Other Half Loves." The techniques are fresh, the lines are funny and the situations constantly surprising. It is an immediate smash hit.

## Theater In London

The play calls upon the ever-ready Mr. Morley to impersonate a bumbling, amiable and absent-minded businessman whose wife has spent an adulterous night out with one of her husband's junior clerks. The homes of the cuckolded boss and of his desecrating employee occupy the stage simultaneously as suspicion of what has happened dawns in both. A third couple, innocent bystanders, become unwittingly involved. Misunderstandings and misidentifications multiply delightfully, as the bewildered sextet chase and telephone one another. From a slow start, the action moves into top speed, a tempo retained until the final curtain.

## Polished Performer

Now purring like a contented kitten, now snarling saying the wrong thing at the right time, Mr. Morley conducts the investigation of his wife's infidelity with exquisite pussyfooting. It is a pleasure to see such a polished performer. Joan Tetzel has attractive style as his smiling mate. Heather Sears displays exuberant energy in her caricature of the employee's wife. Brian Miller as the jaunty husband of the third wife under suspicion gives a performance that sets the house rocking. Elizabeth Ashton, as the timid, nervous third lady, with flut-

tering hands reminiscent of those of Zasu Pitts, also scores a personal triumph.

Mr. Morley has found a comedy worthy of his talents.

... ..

That London is the theatrical capital of the world today is a claim that it is impossible to refute. The London stage never takes a vacation, never suffers an "off" period.

The infinite variety may account for non-stop success. London has not become a specialized. It neither neglects the past nor is it tradition-bound. All its dramatists are not bent on writing in a similar style, in imitating a fashionable model of the moment. Kenneth Tynan's erotic revue "Oh! Calcutta!" opened within a few days of "The Great Wall" (at the Drury Lane) with its Johann Strauss score and romantic scene of Alt-Wien. Both are hits.

The English have never tired of the Viennese operetta. When Lehár, Oskar Straus, Leo Fall and Jacoby went into a decline, Ivor Novello took over and supplied the demand with a series of ersatz Viennese musicals that were rapturously received, and Noel Coward's 3.4 time "Bitter-Sweet" was compared to the works of the Austrian music-masters.

What might be termed typical of British musical comedy since the beginning of the century is "Charlie Girl," now in its fifth year at the Adelphi. So far, 4 million have seen it. In the United States, the mystery play was consigned to the movies long ago, but it continues to thrive in England as the 18-year run of "The Mousetrap" bears witness. A detective drama of this season, "Sleuth," a clever piece of melodramatic trickery, is to be exported to New York shortly.

The drawing-room comedy, though severely denounced by some English critics as passé, continues to please a significant number of playgoers. There are revivals of Maugham's "Lady Frederick" and Coward's "Blithe Spirit," "The Secretary Bird," of more recent vintage, continues its lengthy engagement at the Savoy.

## Wide Choice

The choice is wide: You may see "Much Ado About Nothing" outdoors in Regent's Park or you may take in "Hair"—in its 3d year—indoors at the Shaftesbury. There is an adaptation of a French farce, "Pyjama Tops," with a swimming-pool full of naked girls, at the Whitehall and the American musical "Promises, Promises" at the Prince of Wales. Shakespeare and Goshawk Grass at the Aldwych. John Gielgud and Ralph Richardson in David Storey's new play "Home," the best new play in London, at the Apollo. "Hadrian VII" at the Haymarket, and a minstrel show at the Victoria Palace—they are all on now.

The Abbey Theatre, in Synge's "Well of the Saints," a poetic drama of bitter beauty, are guests at the Old Vic this week. And Ireland is also represented by Slohan McKenna in a one-man evening at the Criterion.



Robert Morley

"Here Are Ladies," a recitation of passages from Celtic literature.

At the Garrick, Lynn Redgrave is demonstrating her histrionic versatility and her ability at quick-change—with Rich. Johnson. Strauss score and romantic scene of Alt-Wien. Both are hits.

The first of this quartet "Black and Silver," in which a married couple with their bawling infant revisit the Venetian bote in which they spent their honeymoon, is not reassuring. It is a negligible sample of comedy writing that would scarcely put muster as a music-hall skit. But do not let it discourage you. It is followed by three other pieces of some quality. There is "The New Quixote" (in which the maternal instinct of a mad, old-aged woman is aroused in an awkward non-conformist, "Mr. Foot" (in which a wife is driven mad by her husband's smug indifference); and "China man," a rapid-fire farce in which a hostess frantically tries to keep an estranged, widowed pair apart at a dinner party.

Miss Redgrave's acting makes the trio sometimes exciting and sometimes amusing theater. It is remarkable that a woman so young can persuasively take on the roles of older women, red-dressing character portrayals of depth and nuance. In the final item she executes a theatrical feat to equal Owen McGilver's famous number in which he played almost everybody in "Oliver Twist." Skip the opening sketch, but don't miss the subsequent three.

## Fishermen Get Bounty for Pollution Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Bounty hunting is back in style as a result of a judge's invention of an 1899 law. This time the targets are polluters.

The first beneficiary of the decision was the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, which accused the Penn Central Railroad of polluting the river.

When the railroad was fined \$4,000, the association applied for a bounty under the old law—initiated to encourage citizens to assist the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in reporting polluters—and received \$2,000. The association says it plans to use the cash to finance future prosecutions of river polluters.



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**Cornfeld Bid  
to Win Back  
IOS Picks Up****Signs of New Support  
Fund Board Meets**

By Jonathan C. Randal

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The board of directors of the International Organization of Securities (IOS) met today to discuss the possibility of a new fund to support the organization's efforts to win back the support of its members.

The board, which is headed by Sir Eric Cornfeld, is expected to meet again tomorrow to discuss the possibility of a new fund to support the organization's efforts to win back the support of its members.

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VEGA vs. VW—Vega, which comes in four models, is Chevrolet's entry in the sweepstakes to lure American customers away from foreign-made, low-priced compacts.

**Chevrolet Launches Vega, Its New Mini**

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP)—Once more, into the breach, go Detroit's car makers with a new line of mini-cars aimed at stemming the million-a-year flood of imported cars.

"People have been bringing out small cars superior to ours for 20 years now, and most of them have disappeared," said Stuart Perkins, president of Volkswagen of America, which will deliver nearly 600,000 cars to Americans this year.

The fight for the U.S. market against the importers "is going to be intense," John DeLorean, general manager of the Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp., said.

Unveiling GM's new small car, the Vega 2800. It goes on sale Sept. 10 with GM's aiming for 400,000 sales the first year.

GM has not announced its mini-car price yet, but it is expected to be close, although perhaps slightly above, the VW beetle's list price of \$1,339, which translates to about \$3,000 out the dealer's door.

But the traditional U.S. push on optional equipment could raise the price that Vega buyers actually pay to the \$3,500 area.

To hold the price down and improve quality, GM designed the Vega for the highest degree of automation ever seen in a U.S. car plant and set its assembly line

speed goal at 100 cars an hour, almost twice the typical U.S. car production rate.

The Vega is 170 inches long against 172 inches for Ford's Maverick and 218 inches for a full size Chevrolet. The four cylinder engine, giving 90 and 110 horsepower, compares against 140 and 200 horsepower on the present small Chevrolet six and eight cylinder engines.

The bigger engine gets about 21 miles to the gallon, not particularly impressive for a small car. VW, which will raise its horsepower to about 90 in its 1971 model, now claims 22 to 26 miles to a gallon of gas.

Under the terms of the indenture for the 6 percent convertible issue, Mr. Armstrong said, U.S. Trust and he personally have considerable discretion in determining what action to take next.

Some sort of a voluntary arrangement between the company and its creditors, or a court-ordered reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Armstrong said that his evaluation of Commonwealth's financial condition had been hampered by the lack of an audited financial statement for 1969.

Furthermore, he asserted that he had been informed by Commonwealth that a "standstill agreement," or moratorium, had been worked out between the company and most of its creditors. Under the terms of the agreement, the creditors would not press their claims for some time.

But he said that formal documentation of this agreement had not been furnished to the bank. He added that U.S. Trust was pressing to get such a document.

Likewise, according to Mr. Armstrong's deputy, the bank has not seen formal evidence that G&W and its subsidiaries had waived the interest payment that was due July 1 on the 9 1/2 percent convertible bonds.

Mr. Armstrong also said that he understood many of Commonwealth's assets to be film properties, whose ultimate value was likely to be hard to determine.

He said that Commonwealth's failure to make the required interest payment of \$607,740 on the 6 percent bonds last month constituted a formal event of default.

"Whether we take them to court will have to depend on my judgment," he said. "It's entirely open to me."

Commonwealth estimates its last year's losses at \$61 million. Also, one of its subsidiaries, Sunset International Petroleum Corp., is in reorganization under Chapter 10 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Commonwealth's \$40 million Eurobond was managed by Investors Overseas Service of Geneva. Subsequently, IOS Ltd. lent Commonwealth \$6 million to meet operating expenses.

Washington, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$866 million the week ended July 29, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. The drop was the largest since the \$1,299 billion decline Dec. 31, 1969, and brought gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches to \$10.88 billion.

Washington, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Recent fears of a general liquidity crisis in the United States were exaggerated and the nation's financial system "demonstrated resiliency in its most strenuous trial in years," the New York Federal Reserve Bank said today in its monthly review.

Liquidity worries followed the Penn Central rail subsidiary's filing for reorganization under the bankruptcy law, the Fed noted.

"Acute liquidity problems" were "relatively few in number and in some cases were 'symptomatic of deeper difficulties that bore little relation to the recent course of business activity or to economic policy,'" the Fed declared.

However, the bank did note that concern about possible widening of liquidity problems during the second quarter "aggravated the uneasy atmosphere in the money and bond markets, most evident in the commercial paper market."

The bank said that the Fed's action in partially suspending Regulation Q by lifting interest ceilings paid on 30-90 day deposits

helped to prevent a sharp decline in the rate of growth of the gross national product deflator during the quarter "largely represented technical factors rather than a real improvement."

In its July review, the bank had observed that inflation "remains a serious problem" despite a "few encouraging signs here and there."

Acquisition Approved  
LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Shareholders of Roan Selection Trust approved today a plan making RST a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Metal Climax. They also approved the Zambian government's acquisition of a 51 percent interest in RST's operations here.

**Penn Central  
Has Loss of  
\$105 Million****Writeoff \$50 Million  
On Some Investments**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Penn Central Co., the parent holding company which owns the financially ailing railroad, reported today a \$105.85 million consolidated net loss, including a \$50 million writeoff for the three months to June 30. In the second quarter of last year, the parent reported a net income of \$21.85 million, or 91 cents a share.

While Penn Central Transportation Co., the railroad, went into reorganization on June 21, its parent so far has managed to avoid following the same track.

The \$50 million writeoff, the company explained, is for the "estimated impairment" in the value of investments in the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which went into reorganization late last month, in Executive Jet Aviation Inc., and "other incidental" holdings.

Executive Jet is a contract air taxi operator, in which Penn Central Transportation, through a subsidiary, has invested about \$21 million. The company said that realization of its investment in Executive Jet "now is doubtful" and added that the investment in the "other incidental" holdings could be affected by the reorganization of the railroad.

For the first half of this year, the consolidated net loss of the parent Penn Central Co. was \$105.85 million. In the first half of 1969, the consolidated company reported a net income of \$26.45 million, or \$1.10 a share.

The parent company, in issuing its results, stressed that they included the results of the subsidiary, Penn Central Transportation. The results of the subsidiary, it was pointed out, may be adjusted ultimately because of its having entered reorganization only nine days before the end of the second quarter.

It also was noted that the statement does not constitute a report of the trustees, who will issue a statement monthly to the Federal District Court in Philadelphia, which appointed them.

Under the terms of the indenture for the 6 percent convertible issue, Mr. Armstrong said, U.S. Trust and he personally have considerable discretion in determining what action to take next.

Some sort of a voluntary arrangement between the company and its creditors, or a court-ordered reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Armstrong said that his evaluation of Commonwealth's financial condition had been hampered by the lack of an audited financial statement for 1969.

Furthermore, he asserted that he had been informed by Commonwealth that a "standstill agreement," or moratorium, had been worked out between the company and most of its creditors. Under the terms of the agreement, the creditors would not press their claims for some time.

But he said that formal documentation of this agreement had not been furnished to the bank. He added that U.S. Trust was pressing to get such a document.

Likewise, according to Mr. Armstrong's deputy, the bank has not seen formal evidence that G&W and its subsidiaries had waived the interest payment that was due July 1 on the 9 1/2 percent convertible bonds.

Mr. Armstrong also said that he understood many of Commonwealth's assets to be film properties, whose ultimate value was likely to be hard to determine.

He said that Commonwealth's failure to make the required interest payment of \$607,740 on the 6 percent bonds last month constituted a formal event of default.

"Whether we take them to court will have to depend on my judgment," he said. "It's entirely open to me."

Commonwealth estimates its last year's losses at \$61 million. Also, one of its subsidiaries, Sunset International Petroleum Corp., is in reorganization under Chapter 10 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

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**U.S. Firms Halt Profit Slip  
In Quarter, Citibank Says**

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—U.S. corporations managed to halt the decline in profits and profit margins in the second quarter of this year although earnings continued to lag behind the levels of a year earlier, First National City Bank reported today in its August economic letter.

An analysis of figures from 1,400 non-financial corporations, it stated, "provides hope that a turnaround in profits is at hand."

There is a very good chance that profits will prove to have hit bottom in the first quarter of this year, the letter stated. But this diagnosis could easily be upset by "severe shocks to the economy and to confidence, such as a prolonged auto strike this fall," Citibank warned.

Intense efforts to cut costs and improve efficiency began to pay off in the second quarter and productivity increased at an annual rate of more than 3 percent in contrast to the 2.5 percent rate of decline in the first quarter, the letter continued.

Sharp Cut in Unit Costs  
This made possible a sharp cut in the rate at which unit labor costs rose in the second quarter. Even with a noticeable slower rise in the selling prices, Citibank said, firms were able to boost profits more than seasonally compared with the first quarter.

The Citibank analysis showed an average after-tax profit decline of 6 percent compared with the second quarter of 1969. This compares with a year-to-year decline of 8 percent for the same firms in the first quarter of this year.

Among 981 manufacturing companies in the survey, earnings in the second quarter were down 8 percent from a year ago, compared with a year-to-year drop of 10.5 percent shown by firms in the first quarter.

An increase in manufacturing company profits of about 8 percent is considered normal between the first and second quarters. This year the rise was 9 percent.

Large Firms Improve  
In general, the profit improvement seemed to be concentrated in a few large firms, while a majority of manufacturing firms

had lower earnings than a year earlier, the bank said. One of the most pronounced recoveries occurred in the auto industry, where lagging sales and inventory adjustment pushed first-quarter earnings down 32 percent. With sales moving up close to the 1969 level and inventories back to manageable proportions, after-tax profits in the second three months jumped 44 percent. Even so, profits were down 7 percent from the already depressed second quarter of 1969.

Other industries such as electric equipment, electronics, computers, instruments and nonferrous metals improved their earnings. Profits of the steel, machinery and rubber industries declined compared with 1969, reflecting the direct and indirect impact of labor disputes as well as the general economic situation.

Aerospace firms reported a 28 percent decline in profits as both defense and civilian orders slowed down. The petroleum industry recorded one of the largest reductions, partly reflecting tax changes.

German Living Cost Up  
BONN, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—The West German cost-of-living index rose 0.1 percent to 124.2 in mid-July and 3.9 percent higher than a year earlier—the Federal Statistics Office announced today. The index is based on 1962 equalling 100.

Some 7.3 percent of those surveyed by the department said they expected substantial income declines in the next year. That figure was up sharply from 5.6 percent in July 1969.

Some 13 percent of the families reported in July that their income had fallen below that of a year ago. This compares with 10.8 percent in July, 1969, and 11 percent in the same month of the previous year.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged lower in moderate trading. The ASE index closed off .05 at 20.36. Declines led advances 406 to 257 and volume was 2.2 million shares compared to 2.4 million yesterday.

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**NYSE Prices  
Close Lower,  
Volume Dips****Lack of Good News  
Blamed by Analysts**

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted downward today as trading activity continued to hover around the lowest levels of the year.

Leading market indexes again moved in very narrow ranges throughout the day, but changes in individual issues indicated a more pronounced downward trend. The closing roster of the Big Board showed 706 losers and 474 winners.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down 3 points in early trading, finished with a loss of 1.99 points at 722.82.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.10, to 77.08 and the NYSE index slipped 0.08 at 43.78.

Big Trades Increase  
Volume, meanwhile, dipped to 7.56 million shares from 7.66 million shares traded yesterday. There were 50 trades of 10,000 shares or more, compared with 48 a day earlier.

A paucity of significant news developments again contributed to the lack of trading interest. Noting that the market had held within a narrow range for three consecutive sessions, one tape-watcher declared: "Everyone's waiting to see which way the cat is going to jump."

The narrowness of today's price moves was demonstrated by the 30 components of the Dow average. Only two showed changes of more than a point. They were Jersey Standard, up 1 1/4 to 83 on an ex-dividend basis, and Procter & Gamble, up 1 3/8, to 51 7/8.

Nine of the 15 most-active stocks closed with losses, five rose, and one—Burlington Industries—finished unchanged. Burlington topped the list with trades of 213,000 shares, most of which moved on 204,200 shares at 29 3/4. The textile maker's stock closed at that price.

Boise Cascade was the largest loser among the active issues, sliding 3 1/8 to 45 3/8. Its volume of 127,000 shares included three blocks that totaled 101,000 shares. The forest products company reported last week a drop in June-quarter share earnings.

McDonald's, the second most-active issue, with trades of 135,200 shares, dipped as low as 32 and closed at 32 3/8, down 1/8.

Other large blocks included 51,200 shares of Lionel, which closed at 3 3/4, down 3/8, 54,400 shares of Massey-Ferguson, down 1/4 to 9 5/8; 49,700 shares of F&S International, off 1 1/8 to 8 1/4; and 33,400 shares of Fedders, down a point to 26 1/2.

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Scout's Rm	38,000	18.00	
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2000 Ind	28,000	18.00	
Auto-Pac	27,000	20.00	
Calcomp	26,100	18.00	
Approx total stock sales			
2000 Ind	1,000,000	18.00	
<b>American Stock Index</b>			
High	Low	Close	
20.47	20.29	20.36	
<b>Dow Jones Average</b>			
Close High Low			
30 Ind	772.50	775.00	772.50
20 Trn	129.34	130.36	129.34
15 Ut	703.56	704.43	703.56
5 Stk	221.41	222.53	221.41
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's</b>			
High Low			
425 Ind	85.17	85.18	85.18
20 Trn	11.51	11.51	11.51
55 Stk	21.31	21.38	21.37
500 Stocks	77.68	78.39	77.68
<b>Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.</b>			
Shares Bid Sell			
Aug. 4	218,297	223,048	
Aug. 5	211,511	209,770	
Aug. 6	209,622	209,622	
Aug. 3	206,242	208,705	
Aug. 2	204,265	206,677	
July 30	237,000	238,000	
* These totals are inclusive of sales before			











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